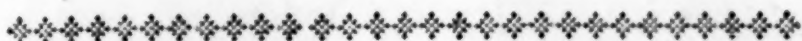


THE
COURT MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1761.



*The Life of WILLIAM of WICKHAM, Bishop of WINCHESTER.
(With his Head finely Engraved.)*



WILLIAM of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was the son of John Perrot, by Sibyl, daughter of John Bowde. He was born at WICKHAM in Hampshire, in the year 1324; from whence he was usually distinguished by the name of WILLIAM of WICKHAM. He received his first rudiments of education at the grammar school at Winchester; where he gave such early proofs of the excellence of his genius, as to be taken great notice of. He was sent to the university of Oxford at the sole expence of Nicholas Uvedale, Gent. where he prosecuted his studies in logic, geometry, and more especially in the civil and canon laws, with great assiduity and success; appropriating a proper part of his time to the study of the languages; in all which he made such a considerable progress for the time he spent there, that it is not to be doubted, he would have equalled the ablest men in those sciences; had not his patron at that time been advanced to the office and dignity of constable of Winchester castle, which gave occasion to his removal from thence, when he had continued there but six years; his patron having determined to make him his secretary. How long he continued in that station is not certain, but that he discharged the duties of his employment highly to the satisfaction of his patron, is very evident: Indeed such was the gracefulness of his person, and such his peculiar genius and elegance, both in speaking and writing, that he was solicited by many to appear at court, or at least to let some of his compositions appear there to recommend him; however, his engagements to Eaden
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den bishop of Winchester, as his assistant, employed all his time, and engrossed the principal part of his affection.

His abilities in architecture, geometry, and some branches of the mathematics soon became conspicuous. The report of his talents in these respects, was communicated to King Edward III. who bestowed on him, as the first mark of his favour, the surveyorship of his buildings at Dover, Queenborough, Henley, Windsor, and other places; in all which he acquitted himself with such evidence of skill and integrity, as to obtain high degrees of royal favour and confidence.

But even these studies and employments did not engross his whole time, or divert his mind from the study of divinity; for being furnished both with natural and acquired abilities, he entered into holy orders in 1431, became rector of St. Martin's in London; then dean of St. Martin's le Grand, and arch-deacon successively of Lincoln, Northampton, and Buckingham. Besides these preferments, he was collated to the provostship of the church of Wells. He was advanced to the offices of secretary, keeper of the privy seal, master of the court of wards, and treasurer of the king's revenues in France. In 1367, he was advanced to the see of Winchester, and soon after made lord high chancellor of England; intrusted with the king's treasure, and eminently concerned in the administration of the public affairs.

The royal esteem and high honours conferred on him, received their rise from his extraordinary abilities, and steady adherence to the king's pleasure; which at this time, was the usual method of rising to preferment. The length of the war, the ransom of two kings, and the spoils of large countries subdued by that monarch, had occasioned vast sums to be collected; some of which were raised by unusual subsidies and taxations. This created an uneasiness among the commons, and reduced his majesty to the necessity of new and more exceptionable methods of raising a supply. The bishop's enemies, supported by JOHN of GAUNT, accused him of embezzeling the royal revenues; for which he was prosecuted in the King's-Bench; and Sir William Shipwith procured a verdict against him. Upon this, his temporalities were seized, and given to the young prince of Wales, and himself forbid to come within twenty miles of the court. This prosecution was carried on against him in 1376, and people of the most discernment at that time, considered it as a prelude to the parliament's obtaining a subsidy, on pretence of the bishop's having misapplied the public money.

The parliament was to meet the next year, and the convocation was likewise to convene; and further enquiry into the bishop's affair was to be first taken into consideration. The parliament accordingly met, and the convocation assembled in 1377; the latter of which so highly resented the indignity and oppression of the late prelate, that they refused to enter into any debate relative to him,
unless

unless he was present. Pursuant to this resolution, he was permitted to attend them, and, upon a scrutiny into the affair, they found many circumstances in his favour; particularly, that whatever measures in his conduct which were censurable, were done in compliance with the royal pleasure; which was considered by them as no small extenuation of his guilt. Thus, from a full conviction of his innocence, as well as from the intercession of lady Pierce, one of the king's favourites, he was restored to his temporalities, after a suspension of near two years.

Soon after this, king Edward III. died, and the duke of Lancaster not having yet gratified his resentment against the bishop, tried to revive the charge against him. In this, he hoped the better to succeed, from the minority of the king; but his intentions were frustrated; his majesty from a regard to peace, took care to reconcile them; and by an instrument under the great seal, put a final period to any future proceedings, or charges against the bishop.

The storm being thus blown over, the bishop thought it most prudent to retire, and to employ his future life, in such a manner as might better conduce to his tranquility here, and happiness hereafter. One of the first objects of his pursuit was, to execute a plan formed ten years before, of erecting a new college at Oxford, for which he had obtained the royal license. He accordingly laid the first stone himself, and soon after it was built, the warden and fellows were admitted into it. April 26, 1387, he begun also to erect a college in the south suburbs at Winchester, which he designed as a nursery for that at Oxford, which was finished March 28, 1393; both colleges were liberally endowed. His capacity and prudence, in providing for their government, were no less remarkable than his munificence; his statutes being drawn up with that care and judgment, that they have been copied for the regulation of the principal colleges, both in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Besides these munificent benefactions, he built all the body of the church of Winchester, from the choir westward, except the small part done by his predecessor Eadenden. He procured many privileges to his see, bestowed 20,000 marks, for the regulation of his episcopal houses, and paid the debts of persons imprisoned on account of them. He purchased to his see, an estate of two hundred pounds per annum. He founded a chantry of five priests, at Southwick; erected a chapel at Titchfield, near Wickham, (where his parents were buried;) maintained fifty scholars at the university, before the building of his own colleges; by all which he evidenced himself, one of the greatest patrons and encouragers of learning that ever lived. His name will on that account, be transmitted to posterity, (more especially, where the effects of his beneficence are felt) with much esteem. Nor was his charity limited to acts of this kind, but willing to be useful in a variety of instances, he forgave his officers

and servants 2000 marks which they owed him: he released his tenants of 520l. due to him, upon his entrance into that see. He kept continually in his house twenty-four poor persons. He bequeathed legacies at his death to the value of 6270l. besides an estate of 100l. per ann. to his executors. He provided for himself a handsome monument in his cathedral, and died the 20th of September, 1404, in the 80th year of his age.

SECRET HISTORY of the COURT. No. II.

(To be continued occasionally.)

'Tis from high life, high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape, is twice a saint in lawn:
A judge is just, a chanc'lor juster still,
A gownsmen learn'd, a bishop,—what you will—
Wife, if a minister; but if a king,
More wife, more learn'd, more just, more ev'ry thing!

POPE.

THIS opinion of Mr. Pope's, has been so universally received, that it requires but very little reasoning to prove the justice of it. The situation in life, either lessens or enhances the merit of every action, and what would be but a point of common honesty in a mechanic, shall be looked upon as an instance of the highest honour in a nobleman: and, on the contrary, what would inevitably destroy the character of the former, shall be reckoned only a fashionable folly, or an agreeable error in the latter.

In order, however, to prove this matter beyond the possibility of a doubt, and to perform the promise I made at the beginning of this work, I send you an account of a transaction that has very lately happened, and which is yet known but to a very few.

When lord S—— was at the university, he contracted a very intimate acquaintance with a young gentleman, whom I shall call Worthy, the son of a gentleman of small fortune in Oxfordshire. Worthy was by his father intended for the bar, in order to increase a patrimony that otherwise might have but a very slender support. A parity of disposition soon made the two young scholars inseparable, and their friendship was more than once taken notice of by the heads of the college. In their studies they were indefatigable, and lord S—— thought it no diminution of his dignity, to acquire the character of a well behaved young fellow, and an excellent scholar.

After the expiration of their studies, his lordship prepared for the tour of Europe, in which he warmly solicited the company of his friend Worthy, and at length, in a manner the most polite and good natured imaginable, prevailed upon him to accept of a sufficiency to defray the expence. Though few men possess more

virtues

virtues than lord S——, he has some ingredients in his composition that are a visible alloy to his good qualities. He is naturally warm, luxurious, vain, and a passionate admirer of the ladies. Hence he generally had a variety of amours on his hands, and he scarcely went through a city that did not retain some instance of his gallantry.

Worthy, on the contrary, though he had all the passions incident to his years, and a heart susceptible of the tenderest impressions, put a restraint upon his inclinations, and seldom gave a loose to his pleasures: he was sensible of the impropriety of such a conduct, and knew that the liberties a nobleman, of an affluent fortune, might indulge himself in, would sit very awkwardly upon a man whose circumstances were but narrow. He had a soul above the continual receipt of obligations; and was sometimes free enough to speak to his lordship upon this head; and to put him in mind, that his intention in travelling was not originally to waste his time in an endless round of gaiety and dissipation; to this lord S—— usually replied with some good humoured remark upon the gravity of his friend, but seldom took any other notice of it; so that seeing his advice of little service, Worthy gave over speaking on a subject, that must only prove disagreeable, and instead of attending his lordship on parties of pleasure, applied himself to the study of music and painting, in both which he soon became a very great proficient.

An affair, however, happened during their residence at Naples, that made a considerable breach in the friendship so many years subsisting between them. Mr. Worthy was perhaps one of the most handsome young fellows of his age, and notwithstanding his having been educated at a university, and possessing but few opportunities of appearing in the great world, had an air so remarkably noble, that a star and garter would have received no disgrace from him. It was no wonder then, that in such a city as Naples, he was beheld with a particular eye of esteem by the ladies, or that one of them should take the liberty of sending him an intimation, that an interview would be far from being disagreeable. Our young philosopher had too much politeness not to accept the first invitation of the lady, though he made no advances to deserve it; and accordingly waited at a place she had appointed, with some little impatience for her arrival; he was not however long detained, for a garden door soon opened and presented one of the most lovely figures that imagination could conceive. As Mr. Worthy was a perfect master of *Italian*, he expressed his admiration of so much beauty in a manner extremely agreeable to the lady, and they soon entered into an agreeable *tete à tete*. The conversation was lively and spirited, and Mr. Worthy acknowledged the honour he received, with so tender a respect, that his *incognita*

was

was quickly induced to grant him more than he could have wished for.

Three or four hours had imperceptibly wasted away before our lovers once thought of retiring, when the lady declared the necessity of parting; but first of all made an appointment at the same place for the ensuing evening, and obliging Mr. Worthy to accept of a very valuable ring set in diamonds, took a tender farewell. Worthy, on his return home, found lord S—— sitting in the parlour in a studious attitude, and took the freedom of their friendship to enquire the reason of his uncommon gravity; to which his lordship replied, that he had been to wait on a lady he had some reason to expect would return his passion, but was informed she was gone abroad, though he was almost positive she had not stirred out the whole day. I have been a little more fortunate than your lordship, rejoined Mr. Worthy, for I have passed the evening in the most delightful manner; what would you think, if I had made a conquest my lord? That it was nothing to be wondered at, my dear Worthy, but this disappointment has vexed me; I have scarce curiosity enough to know the whole of your amour; however, prithee, tell us, is she handsome? Handsome as an angel, cries Worthy, and sings like a cherubim; but as Pope says,

I found her kisses sweeter than her song.

See here, my lord, what the good-natured girl forced on me before we parted; what would you advise me to give in return? A dagger through her heart, said his lordship. You don't mean to insult me, my lord, exclaims Worthy in the greatest surprize; what can you mean? Mean, Sir, returned his lordship, I mean, Sir, that this ring is mine, and that you have used me extremely ill in receiving it from that infamous——. My lord, interrupted Worthy, you have used yourself extremely ill, in giving it to that infamous, as you are pleased to call the lady; but pray, how could I know there was any connexion subsisting between her and your lordship? you cannot suppose, if I had had the least notion of such an affair, that I would have presumed to interrupt your happiness; but your lordship may be assured of my total ignorance of the lady before yesterday, when she sent me a letter, and made the appointment. I believe it, dear Worthy, replied his lordship, and ask your pardon for this warmth; but shall I beg one favour of you.—Command me, cried Worthy.—Will you consent to leave town in the morning, says his lordship?—With all my soul, replied Worthy; and am sincerely sorry I should be the unlucky occasion of so much uneasiness to your lordship.—Oh don't mention it, dear Worthy, says my lord, she is not worth the naming; we'll set out, if you please, in the morning, and take no further notice of her. Matters being thus, in appearance, amicably

cably agreed, preparations were made, with all possible dispatch, for their journey, and they were out of Naples by six the next morning. Though his lordship was thus apparently reconciled to Mr. Worthy, and was really sensible of his innocence, he was secretly piqued to the last degree, and could not help viewing him with an eye of envy and ill nature; his pride was mortified, to think he had been preferred in an amour, and every gaiety of Worthy, he looked upon as a triumph over himself. However his lordship might be wrong in entertaining sentiments to the prejudice of his friend, certain it is, that there is nothing at which the heart is so sensibly affected, as at the success of a rival; our self-love is wounded, when we are convinced there is a person in the world thought more agreeable than ourselves; and we are lessened in our own opinion by a preference given to any body else.—Lord S—, however, still dissembled so well, that Worthy, who was conscious of the integrity of his own behaviour, never dreamt of his lordship's remembering the circumstance of their altercation with disgust, and they arrived in London about a twelvemonth ago, seemingly as good friends as ever.

Worthy, on his arrival, found his father in town, and a young lady, a distant relation of his, who, from her infancy, had been intended for his wife. There were few perfections belonging to her sex of which she was not mistress; her person was exquisitely beautiful, and her disposition excellent; her eyes had all the sun's brightness, and her heart all its purity. She had entertained a very early esteem for Worthy, and it would be only doing him justice, to say he never seriously thought of any woman but her. Cleora received him with an unaffected satisfaction, and was highly complaisant to his lordship, as the patron and friend of only the man she loved; and by whose means there was a possibility of hastening a union, which old Mr. Worthy, for prudential reasons, was determined to delay, till his son was a little settled in the world, and had appeared with some credit in the profession for which he designed him.

Though Mr. Worthy had chambers taken in the Temple, he spent as much of his time as he possibly could with Cleora and lord S—, seldom a day passed without his seeing them. His lordship's pride had not yet recovered of the wound it had received at Naples, and he secretly wished for an opportunity of shewing Worthy he was as agreeable in the eyes of the ladies as himself: For this reason, he took every opportunity of entertaining Cleora alone, and generally turned his conversation on subjects the most passionate and tender: he expatiated on the approaching happiness of Worthy, in a manner that let her see, or at least made her imagine, she was not indifferent to himself; and notwithstanding the good sense, the discretion and virtue of Cleora, she was far from being displeased at having such an admirer as his lordship, though she never intended

to think seriously of any other than Worthy ;—perhaps the most rigid of the sex would find a satisfaction in the addresses of a young fellow with a fine person, a large estate, and a title, though she had no intention of approving them, from any other motive, than that it was an additional proof of the greatness of her perfections.

Lord S—— at last, weary of insinuating what he hoped Cleora would oblige him to explain, began one evening, when they were alone, to make a serious declaration of his passion ; he observed, however, that the world might possibly condemn him for destroying the happiness of his friend, but asked, if any reasonable person could blame him for consulting his own ? there might be a possibility that no mutual inclination had subsisted between her and Worthy, and that they acted but in obedience to the commands of their friends ; if so, he took the liberty of laying his heart and fortune at her feet, and begged she would not think them unworthy her acceptance.

Though Cleora's vanity might be greatly flattered at an offer of which she could never reasonably entertain the smallest expectation, her reason was alarmed, and her tenderness for Mr. Worthy received the highest umbrage ; she could by no means accept of his lordship to procure the contempt of her lover, nor receive the addition of a title to incur her own.—Abstracted from the virtues she admired in Mr. Worthy, and the justice due to him, she was sensible how much she owed to herself ; and whatever charms there might appear in the dazzling prospect before her, a proper regard for her engagement to Mr. Worthy, had more weight with the exalted soul of the generous Cleora.

During her silence, his lordship remarked her behaviour with the most penetrating eye ; he was inclined to think, if she could accept of him as a husband, she might be brought to receive him as a lover, which was the only point he aimed at ; or at any rate, if she consented to marry him, he could invent some excuse for breaking off the match, and he was sensible, that after listening to his lordship's proposals, Mr. Worthy would never be induced to receive her on any terms whatsoever ; by which means he might retaliate the Neapolitan adventure, and convince his friend of the superiority of his abilities in amour ; a circumstance, upon which he particularly valued himself.

Cleora at length got the better of her surprize, and expressed her acknowledgments of the honour his lordship intended her, in terms the most polite ; but put him in mind, that to deserve the favour he had been pleased to offer her, she was under a necessity of declining it ; since he was sensible of her attachment to Mr. Worthy, and that his lordship could entertain no very great opinion of her integrity to him, could she even be prevailed on to accept his proposal,

proposal, after she had behaved in a manner so mean, so unjust to Mr. Worthy.

This was a stroke lord S—— by no means expected; he set so high a value upon his person and title, that he imagined no woman could possibly withstand them, and to find them refused by a girl of no rank or fortune, nay, to see Worthy again preferred to him, was so great an insult to his consequence, as to drive him almost distracted: he could scarce believe what he heard, and springing up from his chair, in a sort of phrenzy, seized Cleora in his arms, and swore, that if she was so insensible of her own happiness, there was no reason he should be unmindful of his.

Astonished at so insolent a behaviour, and seeing lord S—— proceed to violence, Cleora called out for assistance as loud as possible, and his lordship was just going to secure the door, when Mr. Worthy entered, and in a peremptory manner, demanded the reason of so extravagant an outrage. He saw Cleora in tears, and his lordship visibly confused, and guessing something of the matter, he turned to Lord S——, and insulted, in a voice the most determined, on knowing what liberty his lordship had taken with that lady.

Though his lordship had as much necessary assurance as any coronet in the kingdom, he was entirely disconcerted; a moment's reflection made him ashamed of his own behaviour, and yet he was above acknowledging what he blushed to think of; so taking the usual method, of justifying one error by the committing of another, he drew his sword, and called Worthy an insolent scoundrel, for asking a nobleman an account of his actions.—Worthy, who wanted no further conviction of his lordship's guilt, instantly drew, and had the good fortune to disarm him, while the terrified Cleora ran out for assistance to part them.

On the possession of his lordship's sword, Mr. Worthy immediately presented it to him, and desired a renewal of the combat; which was an instance of generosity that cut lord S—— to the soul, and at once got the better of the ridiculous pride that so greatly inflamed him.—No, Mr. Worthy, says he, I am now convinced of the impropriety of my conduct to so generous an antagonist, and can never lift my sword against a man, to whom I am indebted for my life.—If I have been so unfortunate, my lord, cries Worthy, as to have deserved this treatment at your hands, I confess you yourself could not wish me more unhappy; but as, through every action of my life, I have studied to merit the continuance of your favour, an attack upon the person I hold most dear, must wound me beyond the possibility of bearing. Your lordship will please to consider the baseness of attempting the woman designed for the wife of your friend, at a time you were received in his own house with the utmost esteem and respect. That I have obligations of the highest nature to your lordship, I shall always own with the deepest

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sensitivity;

sensibility ; but I am extremely sorry to think you have taken an ungenerous, a despicable method, to cancel them all. After what has passed, your lordship will scarcely be surprized, if I am obliged to decline the honour of your acquaintance, and resign every pretension to your friendship, however necessary it may be to myself. This behaviour of Worthy's greatly affected his lordship, in whose soul, though virtue had not blazed for some time, it was far from being totally extinguished. He was about to say something to Worthy, when Cleora entered the room in tears, and turning to *her*, Madam, says he, I am so heartily ashamed of myself, that if you knew what I feel upon this occasion, even you, whom I have so greatly insulted, would pity me ; I don't know in what manner to ask your forgiveness, or Mr. Worthy's, but I must entreat them both ; and let me beg, dear Charles, you will over-look it, and take me again to your friendship. I should never have acted in this manner, if that damn'd affair at Naples.—O ! my lord, interrupting Worthy—No more for heaven's sake, says his lordship—shall I hope every thing will be forgotten, and that you will not entirely despise me ? Mr. Worthy and Cleora, having both assured him of their forgiveness ; well, says my lord, I have acted basely ; but to convince you of the sincerity of my concern, I must beg leave to make a little reparation, and insist on your permission for the payment of five hundred pounds a year during your own life and that lady's ; and that I may have the satisfaction of giving her to you to morrow-morning ; for I hope by that time to remove your father's scruples. Mr. Worthy and Cleora, now testified their sense of his lordship's goodness, and every thing was so happily settled, that last Saturday morning compleated the wishes of the most deserving couple within the bills of mortality.

These circumstances have not yet transpired ; but are soon expected to be the subject of court conversation, and told highly to the credit of his lordship ; though had a person of an humbler rank, acted his part in the affair, his attempt upon Cleora, instead of being called thoughtless, would have been termed base ; and the reparation at the end distinguished, by the name of gratitude, not of generosity.

To the A U T H O R S .

WRITING is now so extremely unfashionable, that a person of taste will scarcely sit down to the scrawling of a letter to their best friend, or their dearest cousin in the country : yet what wont some folks do for the pleasure of appearing in print ?

I have the honour to be principal gentlewoman to a young lady of the first distinction in Pall-Mall, and am rather treated upon the footing of an agreeable companion, than a necessary attendant. My education has been so much above the usual run of Abigals, (as they

they are inelegantly termed) and my turn of thinking so much superior to my situation in life, that I have obtained a particular share of my lady's confidence. I constantly read two or three hours a day in the library, for my lady has a choice collection of books; and as I have a voice remarkably harmonious, she is delighted when I read a passage in Milton, or a scene in the *admirable* tragedy of the Orphan of China; but indeed of late we have been a little philosophically inclined, and have spent the principal part of our time in the study of Locke's Essay on Human Understanding; as there are many places in this book, where it requires great reading to come at the meaning of the author, we have been obliged to call the chaplain in to our assistance, who is a very sensible young fellow, and always pays the highest deference to my opinion. In the course of our observations, he seemed to pay me such particular regard, that I could not help treating him with the utmost politeness; and as we have sat for evenings together discoursing upon subjects the most difficult and abstruse, the butler, who formerly aspired to make pretensions to me, has been so greatly chagrined, as to declare an intention of relinquishing his view, if I am not a little more reserved for the future.

In so weighty an affair, Gentlemen, I have determined to apply for your advice; in order to determine me to which I should give the preference. I am sensible nature never designed a person, so handsome as mine, for a state of servitude, nor so excellent an understanding, for a life of dependance; I have more than once been told, that I should certainly some time come to be a great woman, and ride in my own coach and six; to gain this summit of my wishes, marriage seems the only probable means at present; and as the greatest part of the nobility are too much attached to a fortune, to think of merit only in a wife, I have no great hopes of success amongst them, so that the prospects of my lovers in low life must be the principal objects of my consideration; by my lady's interest the chaplain may get a living, and by the necessary gradations in time arrive at the title of right reverend, so that I shall be a bishop's lady; but then I am in fact only plain Mrs. —, and take no precedence. By my lord's influence, the butler may be promoted in the revenue, for there is a place now vacant, that has been intended for the son of a general officer, who lost his life in the service of his country, and has a wife and four children; but my lord can get it for Mr. William, and he may one time or other become a commissioner of the customs, get a place in the house, oppose the measures of the ministry, and be bought over with a coronet. This I fancy is best; but your advice will determine me.

There is one ingredient necessary in the composition of connubial happiness, that I must confess I am totally at a loss for; that is, a total want of passion for either of them; my lady says, it's extremely

trremely ungenteel to have any love for a husband, and I am positive at that rate she must be the politest woman existing, if an aversion for her's can support her claim to the title. Now as I am of a different opinion, I wish I could be brought to like either admirers; but it happens that they both are ugly, perfect frights; the chaplain is rather tall and thin, the butler short and corpulent; the chaplain has large staring eyes, the butler's are scarce perceptible; the chaplain has a pale face, and a long nose, the butler has a red face, and a nose covered with carbuncles; the chaplain has very bad teeth, and the butler chews tobacco.

In short, they are both my aversion, and yet I must have one or the other; my only comfort is, that which ever I happen to pitch upon, by rejecting his rival, I shall have the satisfaction of having escaped a monster.

The CONSTRAIN'D CONSENT. *A Novel.*

EVENTS which have appeared altogether improbable, have frequently been brought about by an happy stratagem, and the concurrence of favourable circumstances; the history which I am going to lay before the reader, will abundantly evince the truth of this assertion, as it at the same time furnishes an example of the obstinacy of old age yielding to reason, and of a lover patiently bearing to be disappointed in his passion.

Euclio who at the age of fifty, was as remarkable for his avarice, as others are at eighty, was equally distinguished for the most steady adherence to all his resolutions, and having determined to marry his son Pamphilus to Melissa, a young lady of great fortune, and by no means defective in personal accomplishments: Pamphilus, who knew his father's temper, thought himself reduced to the sad alternative, of either being obliged to marry against his inclinations, or being disinherited by a tyrannical parent. Melissa indeed had merit sufficient to make any other man happy; but the affections of Pamphilus were pre-engaged; the beautiful Sophia had entirely captivated his heart, and though greatly superior in person and qualifications to Melissa, had one defect, for which he knew no merit could compensate in the opinion of his father, who had often declared that he looked upon marriages for love, as the strongest examples of the folly and indiscretion of youth. So ardent was the love of Pamphilus, that he preferred the interest of his passion to every other consideration, and immediately married Sophia in private; resolving to defer his marriage with Melissa upon various pretexts; and in the mean time, endeavour to procure from his father, by stratagem, that consent which he could not hope from his parental indulgence. Accident made the first care superfluous; Melissa, being at that time obliged to go into a distant country, to visit her grand-mother, who had been given over by the physicians. The young

young gentleman therefore determining to avail himself of this favourable opportunity, had recourse to the advice of Eudoxus, who, though a batchelor, and a man of a philosophical disposition, had often shewn himself able to direct both husbands and lovers. He had been all along privy to the passion of Pamphilus, whose father had a great esteem for him, for Eudoxus was of such a disposition, that his conversation appeared equally engaging to persons of the most opposite tempers, and his acquaintance was equally sought after by all. Pamphilus and Eudoxus in concert, soon formed a stratagem, which though not very promising in appearance, proved in the end productive of the desired effect. It was agreed that Eudoxus should present Sophia, to Euclio, as the daughter of an intimate friend of his who had lately been obliged by an unfortunate affair, to retire beyond sea, and had left her to his care, intreating him to do his best in order to procure her an Asylum. The old gentleman readily granted his request, and Sophia was introduced to him by Eudoxus: no sooner did Euclio salute her, but the awe with which she was struck, at seeing her husband's father, whose consent to their marriage she almost despaired of obtaining, made her fall into a swoon, from whence being recovered by the care of Euclio, Eudoxus, Pamphilus, and her maid Estephania, who all exerted themselves with equal concern in her behalf; the old gentleman seeming to discover some curiosity, to know what this accident could be owing to; Estephania said archly, Lord Sir, do you think any one could embrace such a gentleman as you without emotion? This pleasantry however was justly applied; for it appeared soon after, that Euclio, at fifty, was coxcomb enough to think a fine woman susceptible of a passion for him. The old gentleman, was indeed capable even then of catching the amorous flame, and soon so plainly discovered his inclination for Sophia by his behaviour, that the following verse of Tasso, may be properly applied to him,

Concerto hor' pargoleggia, a vecchio amante.

CANTO 2.

Turns boy, and plays the lover when in years.

This was not taken notice of by Sophia, whose respectful behaviour was by Euclio looked upon as an indication of love; Pamphilus and his friend, were overjoyed at perceiving this, thinking that it could not fail of proving highly advantageous to their scheme.

It seems indeed highly probable, that it owed its success to this very circumstance; Euclio having at length so far yielded to his passion, as to discover to Eudoxus his design of proposing marriage to Sophia: the former told the old gentleman, that he did not doubt, but the father of Sophia would be overjoyed that so advantageous a match should offer for his daughter; but seemed to insinuate, that the disparity of age might possibly render the young lady averse to it. Seeing however, that Euclio, like the Moor of Venice, had too

good

Good an opinion of himself, to draw from his own weak merits, the smallest fear or doubt concerning the lady's affection; he promised to find her, and prepare her for an interview with him. He accordingly made a full discovery to Sophia, in the presence of Pamphilus, of all that had passed between Euclio and him; and it was agreed by all three, that there could not be a properer time for Sophia to confess the whole truth, to ask his pardon, and beg to be received into favour by him. It was however judged proper, that Eudoxus should continue to appear ignorant of Sophia's marriage with Pamphilus, and should affect surprise, when made acquainted with it. These preliminaries being adjusted, Estephania was dispatched to the old gentleman, to inform him, that her mistress had something of importance to impart to him; Eudoxus having just before returned, and given him to understand, that he had sought for Sophia every where, and not being able to find her, concluded that she was gone out to pay a visit. Euclio having just after heard the message delivered by Estephania, answered in a transport of joy, that he would be proud of the honour of receiving her mistress's commands. The interview was not long delayed; an interview, which to both parties appeared to be of equal importance; and was in both, attended by the throbbings of hope and fear, though the flutter in old Euclio's breast, seemed to spring chiefly from palpitations of hope, that in the breast of Sophia from the bodings of fear. The latter began the conversation, and said with a low and interrupted voice of timidity,—Sir, I hope you will hear me with indulgence;—to which Euclio immediately replied, with a vivacity not usual in him,—Madam, you can say nothing that will not be highly acceptable to me.—I never, Sir, continued she, aspired to the honour of being admitted into your family; and if the choice—Here, Euclio thinking that she dived into his design, answered briskly—Madam, it is my family, that will be honoured by your alliance, which would reflect a lustre upon the noblest family in the land. Sophia not yet sufficiently encouraged, began to lament that the smallness of her fortune, seemed to lay an obstacle in the way of her happiness; whereupon Euclio, whose sordid avarice had been succeeded by the most gallant sentiments; assured her in the warmest terms, that he thought beauty and worth, more than sufficient to atone for the want of fortune, especially as his estate was an ample provision for both. He continued to descant with so much earnestness, upon the little weight that should be laid upon wealth in love-affairs, that Sophia thought this the favourable moment to proceed to the eclairsissement; and throwing herself at Euclio's feet, owned her marriage with his son, and in the most pathetic terms implored his favour and forgiveness. So great was the surprize of Euclio, that he never once interrupted her, but stood motionless as a statue, until she had made an end of speaking;

ing; and then paused for some time, with the utmost perplexity visible in his countenance. At length, he said with some confusion, Madam, I do not complain of you, but the disobedience of my son deserves the severest punishment. Sophia hereupon, pleaded his cause with the most tender eloquence; and the old man, seemed at last to begin to relent. When men are once prepossessed in favour of a person, they seldom immediately pass to the extreme of hatred; in like manner as when they have once conceived a resentment, though upon unjustifiable grounds, they are not often suddenly reconciled. Euclio was so far affected by the remonstrances of Sophia, that he yielded in some measure, and said, Madam, if I forgive Pamphilus, it will be entirely upon your account, and not upon his. Pamphilus, who from the anti-chamber, had heard all that had been said, entered just at that juncture, and throwing himself at his father's feet, implored his blessing and forgiveness. Sophia in the same posture, seconded his intreaties; the old man, whose passions had been thus gradually wrought to the highest pitch, burst into tears; and giving them his blessing, wished heartily that their union might prove lasting and happy. Having afterwards informed Eudoxus of what had passed, the latter affected great surprise, but at the same time, acknowledged that the match between Pamphilus and Sophia, was much more suitable on account of the equality of their age; this Euclio readily acknowledged, and having by paying his addresses to Sophia, so far divested himself of his former character, as to lose sight of his avarice; he now totally dropt it, by acknowledging he had been once in the wrong. Melissa, who soon after returned from the country with her father, received information of what had happened, and was greatly rejoiced at it, as her heart was pre-engaged, when her father would have had her give her hand to Pamphilus. Thus was a double tyranny avoided, and all parties made happy by an unexpected event.

The merit of the following humorous piece has procured it a place in the
COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I WENT to Vinegar-yard the other day exactly at three o'clock, on purpose to crowd into the shilling gallery, as soon as the doors were opened, to see the coronation.—You understand me, I mean the representation of it at Drury-Lane. — I saw little or nothing of the real one, except the white feathers in the caps of the knights of the Bath in their return; though I paid eighteen pence for a seat in the front row on the top of the tiles of an house within two hundred yards of the platform. My shilling at the play-house, I am sure, was much better bestowed; for there I saw all the great people of the kingdom, and some of them were my particular acquaintance: His majesty and I have drank many
a pot

a pot of beer together; the archbishop of Canterbury is a devilish honest fellow, and very good-natured, when he is in liquor; my lord chancellor sings an excellent song; and, as to the champion, every one knows he is a very good carpenter, if he would but mind his work. I was surpris'd to see my old friend Nancy ****, literally speaking, as fine as a dutchess: and one of the countesses owes me a shilling, which I lent her a twelvemonth ago, and never could get it of her again. After the play was over, I went to the Blue Posts in Russel-street, where I am sure to see all the head under-actors and principal scene-shifters. We naturally fell into conversation over our porter about the coronation: and the duke of Normandy told me, there had been great squabbles among them about the right of precedency. Those who had been used to play great lords and ladies in waiting in tragedy, thought they had a just pretence to the same parts in the procession, especially as they were not to open their mouths. Every actress's dresser put in her plea to represent the queen, as having a fine person for the character. In short, as his grace informed me, the managers of both houses (for there were the like disputes at both) were obliged to erect a *court of claims* in the Green Room, to hear and determine the pretensions of the several claimants; an account of which is here annexed.

I am your humble servant, &c.

PROCEEDINGS of the COURT OF CLAIMS, held in
the GREEN ROOMS of both Theatres, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Spital-fields, hair-plush-weaver, claimed to furnish their majesties and the nobility with beggar's velvet for the coronation robes. Allowed.

Mr. Janeway, leather gilder, claimed to furnish the laces for the coronation robes. Allowed.

Mr. Hughes, currier, claimed to furnish the catskin spotted with black cows hide for the ermine.

Mr. Ellison, woollen-draper, claimed to furnish the white flannel, spotted with black worsted, for the same purpose. Both allowed.

Mr. Blakes, actor and peruke-maker, claimed to furnish the full-bottoms and Adonises to be worn in the procession. Allowed—his own only: counter-claimed by the shop-keepers of Middle-row. Allowed.

Mr. Bootie, brasier and tin-man, claimed to furnish the bras and tin coronation medals. Allowed—to be paid in his own coin.

Mrs. Salmon, of Fleet-street, claimed to represent the coronation-dinner in wax-work. Not allowed.

Mr. Burchell, toyman, claimed to represent the same in painted wood. Allowed.

Mr. Anderton, small beer brewer, claimed to furnish the coronation with bottled small beer to represent champagne. Allowed.

Mrs.

Mrs. Eastsmith, of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, matron, claimed to furnish the king's herb-woman with six virgins. Not allowed.

Mr. Harrison, of the Rose tavern, claimed the same.

Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Gathings, Molly, Bob Derry, &c. &c. &c. claimed the same.

The chief orange women at both houses claimed the same.

Not allowed, there being enough in the companies.

Mr. Ogle, of Covent-Garden market, green grocer; claimed to represent the king's herb woman, with six of her basket women for her attendants. Not allowed.

Mr. Garrick claimed to represent any thing, as being fit for any character. Not allowed—by the rest of the actors.

Mr. Rofs claimed a right of precedency before any other actor. Allowed—at Covent-Garden.

Mr. Foote claimed to take off, or put on the semblance or similitude of any person. Allowed—to represent the king's herb-woman in the character of Mrs. Cole.

Mr. Wilkinson claimed the same. Allowed—to take off Mr. Foote.

Mr. Holland claimed to rank as a representative of the representation represented by Mr. Garrick. Allowed.

Mr. Macklin claimed to represent any of the nobility, *because he looks like a lord*. Not allowed.

Mr. Macklin claimed to represent the whole Scotch nobility. Allowed—he having done it in *Love A-la-mode*.

Mrs ——— claimed to represent the ——— of W——r. Allowed—as being an old woman.

Mr. Marten claimed to represent the lord mayor of London.— Allowed—as the fattest man in the company.

Mr. Redman counter-claimed the same. Not allowed—but allowed to represent an alderman.

Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Belamy, Miss Pope, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. each of them severally for herself, claimed to represent the queen, as being the prettiest women in the company. Not allowed—by one another.

Mr. Blakes claimed to represent the duke of Aquitain or Normandy, being used to take off foreigners. Allowed.

Mr. Pritchard claimed to represent the lord treasurer.

Mr. Grey claimed to represent the lord high constable. Both allowed.

Mr. Shuter claimed to represent any droll character. Allowed, a bishop or a judge.

The harlequins at each house claimed to open their mouths in any part of the procession in which they might speak without meaning. Allowed—the heralds part, that proclaims the king's titles.

68 THE COURT MAGAZINE,

Mr. Sheridan claimed to mark it for them, and teach them where to lay the proper emphasis. Allowed.

Counterclaimed at Covent-Garden theatre, by the manager.

Mr. Bransby claimed to represent the champion, as being the tallest man in the company.

Mr. Bencraft of Covent-Garden, claimed the same, for the same reason. Allowed.

The champions claimed to have the canvas suit of armour, usually worn by the ghost in Hamlet. Allowed.

The champions claimed to carry off the cup as the usually perquisite. Not allowed—it being wanted to poison the queen in Hamlet, &c.

The horse in Perseus and Andromeda, claimed to represent the champion's horse. Not allowed—as a flying one.

The horse in Harlequin Sorcerer, claimed the same. Not allowed—as a stand-still one.

The horses in Bayes's new-raised troops, claimed the same. Not allowed—as being used to rear up on their hind-legs.

Alexander's horse, in the Italian opera claimed the same. A gelding not allowed.

The thunderers of both houses claimed to represent the park and tower guns. Allowed.

The trap-door engineers claimed to see the procession in their respective offices under-ground, especially as the peeresses passed over their heads—with other liberties. Allowed—the fight only.

Their majesties, peers, peeresses, &c. claimed to have a dinner. Allowed, in part only; that is, two slices of ham for their majesties, the pinion of a fowl for the queen, and a drumstick for the royal comfort---The rest, to represent eating.

Mr. Davies, actor and bookseller, claimed to print the ceremonial of the procession, and that no other person do presume to print the same. Allowed—to print the ceremonial of the procession, and that no other person do presume to print the same.

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS every undertaking designed for the entertainment of the public demands variety, that only can be supplied by a variety of correspondents; I take the liberty of informing you, that I have wrought for several magazine-shops with the greatest reputation, and have been looked upon by the booksellers, as one of the compleatest little fellows in the trade, I have had the writings of some of the most ingenious gentlemen of either university submitted to my consideration, and perhaps if the authors of the Impartial Review, had attended to my advice, they might have been as much read, and not more despised than the Monthly and Critical

cal are at this day. Once a week I change my cloaths, whip to the Bedford, assemble with the wits, and deliver my opinion with as much confidence as the best of them. Very often I converse with some of the principal actors of either house, and am generally once a season admitted into that *sanctum sanctorum* of the playhouse, the green-room. An humble bottle of port will entitle me to a room at the Shakespear; I am respected by the waiters, saluted by the master, and distinguished by the appellation of the captain, or his honour, by every chairman round the garden. By this means, I am become acquainted with the most necessary articles of magazine-intelligence; the cabals of politicians; the disputes of wits; the wrangling of authors, and the secrets of the theatres. Besides, I have an intimate acquaintance with a water-gruel poet, whose songs have long been the admiration of water-gruel readers, and which, set to music, will be no inelegant addition to your present stock of poetry, and no little recommendation of your performance.

As you have publicly professed that your's will in general be superior to other magazines, and have requested the assistance of the ingenious, I am induced to hope there may be some occasion for me, in the course of a work, calculated for the entertainment of the polite, and the amusement of the learned. I am above receiving pay for any of my productions, though I never refuse a trifling acknowledgment, by way of friendship, when I have conferred an obligation. Men and things have long been my study, and I find every one in some measure, more or less respected by the world, in proportion to the value he seems to set upon himself; for which reason, nobody will expect that I should speak in the least derogatory of my own performances; or, by a pretended delicacy, seem to decline that approbation it has been the study of my life to deserve from the public.

One material advantage arising from my friendship, is, that my bookseller is never disappointed, let his time be what it will. Many a relation have I given of the secret machinations of our enemies: of the resolution of the States-General, and the motions of the Imperial army, at an hour's warning, when the wind has happened to be favourable overnight, to get ready for the press against the ensuing morning: besides, private letters from captain Such-a-one to his friend in London; and accounts from lieutenants and ensigns out of number. My present application for employment, does not arise from want of business;—No, no, I have business enough to do,—to live,—without being obliged to write plays, or borrow from the wit of another kingdom, and pass it as my own; without hiring a playhouse during the summer season; and thus becoming publicly contemptible. My only reason for addressing you in this manner, is to have the honour of appearing in a magazine that will be read at court, and where my detached

pieces may be more easily seen by the judicious, than in any other monthly collection. But what reason soever you are pleased to assign for my motive, I shall readily agree to your terms, for I hate to stand with my friends about punctilios; and if there is any thing inconsistent in my letter, either attribute it to the ardour of my impatience, that denies me time to correct, or the greatness of my genius, that is above the drudgery of sense; and you will much oblige,

Your humble Servant,

T. D.

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE,

GENTLEMEN,

THE present war has not only been of long duration, but also very bloody and expensive. However, as we have had remarkable success both at home and abroad, our victories should be attended with adequate rewards. Seeing, therefore, we have so frequently experienced the fatal consequences of former treaties with FRANCE, the greater caution is necessary at present, not only to establish the future tranquility of Great Britain, but also to determine the fate of Europe in general.

I fancy that it is universally known, that the French never yet concluded a treaty, but with some mental reservation; nor ever observed one longer than it coincided with their ambitious views. When war exhausts their finances and reduces them to poverty, then they agree to a peace; but they pay no longer a regard to the articles of a treaty than till their power is revived and their riches increased; we have, therefore, to deal with a deceitful nation, and the greatest circumspection is requisite at this important conjuncture.

That our American colonies are of the utmost importance to Great Britain, is universally granted. Every method of rendering them still more useful, and securing them more effectually, demands our most serious consideration. It is surprising that any man, who calls himself a Briton, should presume to persuade our giving up any part of our conquests in North America; if we impartially consider the conduct of France, in that part of the world, since the last treaty of peace. Before the conclusion of that, their fleets were reduced very low, their finances were vastly exhausted, and they were very ready to hearken to an accommodation. But, to the unspeakable loss of this nation, we gave up every conquest we had made, and acquired none in return.

At present, however, circumstances are much altered; we may very easily form an idea of the great advantages that would attend the keeping of Canada. From the great demands made upon us already by the Canadians, and the vast quantities of our goods and manufactures sent thither already, it appears what immense sums are likely

likely to be drawn from thence. Their demands are daily increasing, and their demands will annually increase.

By excluding France from North America, we not only render all our settlements there secure, but also continue sole masters of the fur trade, and all the fisheries. Thus our nation will be able to accumulate great wealth, and increase the export of our native manufactures: and by the fisheries, (of which there are inexhaustible quantities) besides adding some millions annually to the national wealth, our nursery for sailors will be increased by an addition of 18 or 20,000; for if these fisheries were duly carried on, we might have it in our power to supply all the markets in Europe with that useful commodity; which would prove of more real advantage to Britain, than even the possession of the mines of Peru.

By excluding the French from the North American fisheries, we thereby for ever deprive them of their nurseries for seamen; their loss, in this particular, will prevent their being able, for the future, to man a powerful fleet, or to disturb the commerce of Great Britain: For if the French had been debarred from the North American fisheries at the last treaty of peace, in all probability it would have prevented the present war: but obvious defects admit an easy remedy.

But some frenchified politicians will say, that Canada is a poor sterile country, not worth keeping; that if we secure the navigation of the lakes, and fortify all that country, in such a manner as to secure the whole fur trade, then we may deliver up the barren lands of Canada, thus limited by its boundaries. If the French were as remarkable for observing treaties, as they are for the breach of them, such reasoning might be more easily admitted: but as this is not the case, the surrendering up of Canada, or any other part of North America, would, in all probability, be attended with fatal consequences, and render all our conquests there, which have been acquired with a large expence of blood and treasure, of very little real utility. For there is the greatest reason to apprehend, that France will not accept of Canada, if excluded from the fur trade and fisheries, but with some private view, in a future period, to encroach upon their populous and flourishing neighbours. It is evident that this has been their design, ever since they settled in this colony of Canada, and, in all probability, this will be again the case, if ever they get footing there. For if once their strength be revived, their immeasurable ambition will rise in proportion; they will be prompted, either by force of arms, or more secret methods, to draw over to their interest the Indian nations, and their indefatigable industry hitherto, in that respect, affords too much reason to fear they will succeed.—If we allow them to settle again in North America, that restless nation, which never loses sight of universal monarchy, will repair their navy, and take the first favourable

able opportunity of commencing a new war; experience teaches us that they bear an immortal hatred to Great Britain; but as it teaches their hatred, it should also instruct us in caution.

But it may be objected, that our North American colonies being so large and situated on an extensive sea coast, and mostly in temperate agreeable climates, may, in process of time, rise to independency and empire, unless some powerful enemy, on the same continent, depress their ambition.

To this assertion, I beg leave to answer, that the territories of Spain and Portugal are far more extensive than that of ours, even though we keep all our conquests in North America; and they are as securely possessed now, as they were at the first peopling by Europeans; nor have they any reason to fear a revolt, so long as they prevent their colonies from keeping up a military, or establishing a marine force, which their prudence may easily prevent.

So long, therefore, as we have British governors, civil officers, garrisons, and British ships of war to secure our power and interest there; we can be under no reasonable apprehensions of a revolt, even though that country were better peopled than it possibly can be for several centuries to come. Besides, many of our colonies in our western empire, have very little intercourse with each other, and their friendships are but very inconsiderable; jealousies and dislikes will therefore be a powerful means to prevent a general combination for revolt; and any partial endeavour will be sure to prove abortive. Let the colonies build as many merchant ships as they please, and sell to the best advantage; this in no way can be detrimental to Great Britain, provided they do not build ships of war.

Upon the whole, I think it is quite evident, that it would be far safer for us to trust our own colonies, than to place our security in a French neighbourhood on that continent, who will be perpetually pillaging, butchering, and raising contentions there, and will be planning our entire ruin and utter extirpation. I can see no reason for restoring any of our valuable conquests at a peace, as the French were the first aggressors, and have nothing to give in return, but the isle of Minorca, which can be of very little advantage to us, and scarce any to them.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

D. R.

The History of Ibrahim Hassan, the Hermit.

IBrahim Hassan, the son of a poor peasant in the neighbourhood of Bagdad, applied himself, from his early youth, to the study of the book of Glory, which was dictated by an angel to Mahomet the prophet of the most high: its divine precepts took possession of all his faculties, and he passed his days in retirement

entirely

entirely occupied by prayer, and meditating upon the Khoran. The fame of his sanctity spread far and wide; many flocked every day to ask his advice, or to intreat him to offer up his prayers in their behalf; and it was even reported that he had often worked miracles. He was totally disinterested, and frequently refused the presents that were offered him, taking no more than what was just requisite to procure him the necessaries of life. Among, the angel of discord, had no power over his heart, as all his passions were subdued by devotion; and his firm expectation of enjoying a lasting happiness, in the paradise promised by Mahomet to the faithful, banished from his breast every desire of earthly felicity. The califf Haroun Abraschid happening one day to pass by the dwelling of Ibrahim, stopped there to repose himself for a while, finding himself greatly fatigued by hunting; and having proposed some questions to Ibrahim, was so struck with his answers that he entered into a farther conversation with him; in which Ibrahim acquitted himself in such a manner as greatly increased the high opinion which the califf had conceived of his abilities. Upon retiring, the latter expressed himself in the following terms to Giafar, his vicer and confidant. "What a pity is it, Giafar, that the abilities of such a man should be buried in a remote corner of this wilderness; he appears to have a perfect command over all the motions of his own mind, and must, of consequence, have been born to command others. Though my power surpasses that of all my predecessors, I look upon this recluse as more powerful than myself. My breast is liable to be torn by anxious cares; and whilst obsequious crowds fall prostrate before me, upon examining my heart, I often find myself an abject slave to passion. I am resolved to carry this dervise to court, and employ him in affairs of importance. I doubt not but he will shortly shew himself able to ease us of part of the burthen of public business." Giafar, who laid it down as a maxim to shew an unbounded complaisance to all the caprices of his master, seemed to approve of the thought; and the dervise, though he at first modestly excused himself, thought it his duty to obey the command of his sovereign, and accompanied him to the superb capital of Bagdad. Upon entering it, he was not dazzled by its magnificence, nor did the splendor and luxury of the court make any impression upon his senses. He had been habituated to thoughts of a more sublime nature; and all the pageantry and pomp of life appeared to him as transitory as the meteors with which the eastern hemisphere blazes by momentary and interrupted flashes. This integrity he preserved amidst all the corruptions of a court, and though in the prime of life, appeared altogether insensible to the allurements of beauty. He displayed talents that surpassed every body at court, and yet did not appear to be sensible of his being possessed of superior abilities. He distinguished himself in several

veral places of trust, and the visier Giafar, who was advanced in years, and grown weary of the burthen of public affairs, was highly pleased to have such an assistant, and represented his diligence and zeal in the most favourable light to his master. Giafar being some years after called upon by the angel of death, the califf, upon his recommendation, invested Ibrahim Haffan with that important place. Though no minister had ever been more attached to his master, or ever given greater and more general satisfaction than Giafar: Ibrahim, in the eminent post to which he was raised, acquitted himself in such a manner, that Horoun Abraschid soon ceased to regret in him the visier, though he long lamented the loss of his faithful confidant and friend. Ambition, however, at last took possession of the heart of Ibrahim; but this change in the state of his mind, he was not for a long time aware of: for men of the greatest penetration are often ignorant of the motives upon which they act. He still thought all his actions inspired by devotion, though his soul, naturally elevated, could not resist the influence of ambition, though it was superior to all the temptations of luxury and voluptuousness. This passion impelled him to endeavour secretly to depress many of the chief personages of the court, and this caused a faction to be formed against him, to the machinations of which he had like to have fallen a prey. A war, about that time, broke out between the califf and the sultan of Damascus, and the army of the former being routed in the first engagement, the enemies of Ibrahim found means to cast the odium upon him, as he, at that time, had the chief direction of public affairs; they even went so far as to insinuate that he had betrayed his trust, and basely sold the army to the enemies of his country. The visier, conscious of his innocence, flew to the califf, and prostrating himself at his feet, begged that he might be allowed to command himself in person in a second expedition: to this the califf agreed, but assured him, that his head should answer for its success. Ibrahim set out directly, and having defeated the enemy in a bloody battle, returned in triumph, bringing their general prisoner to Bagdad. The sultan of Damascus was glad to sue for peace, and the visier having fully vindicated his conduct, resigned his employment, and after having served his sovereign faithfully, begged leave to retire in order to dedicate his few remaining years to the service of Allah, and his holy prophet Mahomet. His request was granted, and notwithstanding his retreat was rendered every way commodious by the bounty of his master, his heart, which had once given way to ambition, soon became restless, and solitude, which he once delighted in, became burthensome and tedious. He had almost formed a design to return to the court of Bagdad, when happening to walk one evening in his garden, revolving this strange project with the utmost agitation of mind, he sat down in an harbour, and
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Engraved for the Court Magazine.



was soon after oppressed with a profound sleep. An angel then appeared to him, beautiful as the youths who present a delicious beverage to the faithful upon their arrival in paradise; and addressed him as follows; Ibrahim, though born in a low condition, you once aspired to the highest things; during your residence at court, you have listened to the suggestions of ambition, and your mind has contracted a littleness, when you thought yourself in the most exalted sphere; I compassionate your misery, and will dispel the mist which has so long darkened your eyes, by displaying to you objects which transcend all human grandeur. This said, he flew with him to paradise, and Ibrahim having taken one view of the glories of that place, awaked with a full conviction of the vanity of worldly greatness, and having passed the remainder of his life in constant meditation and prayer, was, in an advanced age, called upon by the angel of death.

*A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to — in the city.
(With the Head of Mr. PITT, curiously engraved.)*

DEAR SIR,

FINDING to my great surprize, that the cause and manner of my resigning the seals, is grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as that the most gracious and *spontaneous* marks of his majesty's approbation of my services, which marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the public; I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict; a difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests; (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord Temple and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my resignation: they are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good opinion, from one who has served his country with fidelity and success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little solicitous about the censures of the Capricious and the Unge-

K

nerous:

nerous : accept my sincere acknowledgements for all your kind friendship, and believe me ever, with truth and esteem, my dear Sir,
Your faithful Friend, &c.

The GREEN ROOM No. II.

(To be continued monthly.)

AS the generality of the theatrical performances, during the course of this month, have been often taken notice of in the news-papers, I am apprehensive that any thing more upon that subject, would be rather tiresome than entertaining ; for which reason, I shall waive any tedious criticisms on the plays, and only give my opinion of two or three new performers, whose abilities the public cannot yet be acquainted with.—The first, miss Miller, is a young lady, who made her appearance in *Arethusa*, in the *Contrivances*, and was received with no small share of approbation : her taste is extremely just, her voice full, clear, and harmonious ; her manner graceful, and her person elegant ; and, with a little application, will, I dare say, become a valuable acquisition to the theatre.—Mr. Bridges appeared at Drury-Lane, in the character of *Othello*.—That gentleman has been some time on the stage, and was lately a member of the Norwich company ; about ten years ago, he played the character of *Lothario* at Covent-Garden house, with no great success, I imagine, from his readiness to quit the town at that period : and as there was undoubtedly no little room for improvement, we must suppose he has made the best use of his time, and may now furnish a considerable part of the public entertainment, though his *Othello* was more sententious than just, and rather heavy than spirited.—Mr. Shaw, in the *Osman* of Aaron Hill, has discovered a genius that every body was surprised at ; perhaps no young fellow existing ever arrived at so great a perfection of sleeping through part, or drawing out a character, in a manner so completely unaffecting and insipid : he seems to have attained at the bathos of acting, in *Osman*, though possibly he might have appeared in something else, more to his own advantage, and the satisfaction of the public, had it not been for the unaccountable caprice of the manager.

This naturally leads me to say something of the regulation of both the theatres, and the manner in which a young performer is generally treated.—Mr. Garrick preserves in his behaviour all the politeness of the gentleman, without losing any part of his authority as a manager : in his method of conducting the business of the stage, he is unequalled ; and the decorum preserved behind the scenes is excellent : every play is properly decorated, and all the attendants appear as they should do—a lord like a gentleman, and a servant like a footman : whereas, at the other house, we have more than once seen a pair of stone buckles in the shoes of a porter, and a nobleman dressed in a suit of embroidery, with dirty worsted stockings.

Rockings. But to return—whenever a young fellow makes his application to Mr. Garrick, he is generally told whether he is or is not fit qualified for the stage, and whether there is, or is not, an opportunity for his appearance: if he is approved of, he is put into a trial part, and the town have so great a dependance on Mr. Garrick's judgment, that appearing at his house, enhances the opinion they entertain of a new performer. If he succeeds, unless the manager finds it his interest to push him on, he is thrown by perhaps among the lumber of the property-man, retained upon a trifling salary for a year or two, if a vacant cast of parts are not ready for his study, and obliged to resign his place to some other adventurer of the buskin, who may have the charm of novelty to recommend him.

Mr. R—, with some good nature, is possessed of an ignorance as profound as any man alive; from some of the great, into whose company he has been at different times admitted, he has learned an air of insolence and authority, and from the carpenters and dancers he usually converses with, a method of talking either entirely mechanical, or whimsically ridiculous: he is above being acquainted with the principal actors in his house, and scorns to know the name of a man with whom he has entered into articles.—Mr. Barry he calls Barringham, Mr. Sparks, Sparkish, Mr. Ross a Slobberingman, and so on; and the only person he now condescends to be familiar with, is madam M—, the most despicable of the figure dancers, whom he has lately constituted sultana of the Green Room. But to the subject—On applying to Mr. R—; the figure of the performer is the material object of consideration, and a man must have given incontestible proofs of his ability as an actor, to be received if he is only five foot ten.—He is always asked, if he knows the difference between *accenting* and *enforcing*? and has but very little chance of succeeding, unless he pays the greatest deference to the superior understanding of the manager. After this sovereign of a patent has made a parade of all his empty eminence, and stroaked the cat, taken a significant pinch of snuff, or stirred the fire—Mr.— is asked his name, and ordered to sit down. “Well Mr.—” “I’ll bring you *an*, if you let me *larn* you; I’ll mark a part for you: but come let me hear that speech of Richard again.” Here the young fellow stands up and repeats

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths.

Psha! Mr. (taking snuff again)—that will never do; you must accent the noun “*now*,” lay some stress upon the pronoun “*are*,” come dath upon the verb “*our*,” thunder out the participle-accusative “*brows*,” enforce the adverb “*bound*,” lengthen the conjunction “*with*,” rise upon the preposition “*victorious*,” and lay a strong emphasis upon the interjection “*wreaths*.” You

75 THE COURT MAGAZINE,

see Mr. — I must know something of speaking, since I am acquainted with all the parts of speech.—The pupil, who possibly may be a man of some sense, and know a little of grammar, easily perceives his success must depend on a perfect compliance with the humour of his instructor, and a perpetual approbation of his manner, in LARNING; so that he quietly submits to dance a year or two's attendance upon a twenty shilling salary, and then he is brought out in a character he is by no manner of means fit for, rejected by the town, despised by the manager, and left at his liberty to starve upon half a share with a country company, or rank in some of the magnificent processions with the prompter's man and the candle snuffer.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble address of the Ladies of the borough of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your most dutiful and affectionate subjects, being, by *custom*, precluded from being named in the address of the mayor and corporation of this place, beg leave to approach your majesty with the warmest congratulations on your happy nuptials.

Formed by nature, and improved by the compleatest education, you was selected by the best of Kings, to add the only happiness that was wanting to his majesty in this world.

As subjects are greatly influenced by the example of their sovereign, we have the strongest reasons to hope, that the matrimonial state will be duly honoured by your majesty's dutiful subjects cheerfully following the royal example; an example too much wanted in this degenerate age, wherein that happy state is made the object of ridicule instead of respect, by too many of vain, giddy, and dissipated minds. If the riches of a nation consists in its populousness, this happy country will, in that respect, *too soon*, become poor, whilst the lawful means to continue posterity are either shackled by the restraint of mistaken laws, or despised by those who regard *none*.

But as every virtuous and commendable action is encouraged by your royal consort's and your noble sentiments and conduct, we hope this example will be duly followed by your majesty's loyal subjects.

That you may long remain a pattern of conjugal fidelity and happiness, and see a numerous offspring grow up as tender plants under your maternal influence, to be a blessing to their royal parents and to this nation, are the sincerest and ardent wishes of

Your Majesty's

Oct. 17.

most dutiful and devoted subjects,
The Ladies of St. Albans.

The

(To be continued.)

THE king of Denmark is a wise prince, and he is attempting to become a powerful one; his subjects have, during the present war, been carrying on an extensive commerce to their great emolument: he seized the opportunity of enriching them, while half the states in Europe are endeavouring to impoverish each other; he sends more ships to the East-Indies now in one year, than ever he used to do in half a dozen; he receives large annual subsidies from the French king in consideration of his neutrality; and his subjects, like the Dutch, have been these three years, the carriers of French traffic, to and from every part of the world: by which means they have amassed such an immensity of wealth, as will astonish posterity. There is only Great Britain to interrupt them in this illegal commerce, and she does not, because she is influenced to forego many of her own real and natural advantages, for the sake of her Germanic concerns. In case of such an interruption, the Dane would threaten to enter Hanover; and the perplexities this would occasion needs no explaining. Thus by his forbearance to enter into the war, he commands a respect that seems to border on fear, from two of the most powerful kingdoms in Europe, viz. England and France. When the czarina of Russia dies, it may be an event that will unhinge his politics: however, speculation on this subject must be extremely crude, and therefore we shall forbear it.

Sweden, though embarked in the war, has little to hope, and less to fear, except from the expences of it. It is a misfortune to that kingdom, that the monarch is not a native of it; who knows not, or will not pursue the true interests of his people, who has occasioned a general dislike to his government, by an unconstitutional attempt to engross the power of the kingdom entirely into his own hands. Such a proceeding obliged the states of the realm, or the diet, which is the same as the parliament is in England, to condemn his favourites and abettors to the block, and to banish himself and his queen awhile from their capital. They are now pursuing a war which they can never terminate with honour, as it is not prosecuted with unanimity, and which must bring a disgrace upon the martial spirit of the Swedes, and sully the posterity of a Gustavus or a Charles. It is true they have been deceived in their hopes of advantage from the present war: their allies over and above giving them large subsidies, promised to reinforce them with 50,000 men, in order that they might recover, at least, part of the anti-ent possessions of their kingdom: this promise not being fulfilled, and their own power not being sufficient to cope with that of Prussia, has prevented their doing any thing in Germany, except making a few incursions; to this we must add, the extreme unwillingness of their monarch to enter in a war with Prussia; he is weak and irresolute,

solute, and this exposes him to the capricious government of his queen, who is sister to the king of Prussia : she, with great cunning and secrecy, manages her, and in all her intrigues and artifices never forgets the interest of her brother : the generals are mostly of her party, which accounts for the languor so conspicuous in their conduct. Happy will it be for Sweden, if one day her machinations are not productive of the worst of consequences.

Russia is extremely dilatory in its operations ; and to this neglect it owes the loss of many fine advantages during the present war. Had they taken Colberg the first year they entered the New Marche of Brandenburg, they had had no occasion to return home at the end of every campaign for the want of provisions ; by having the possession of that post, they might have transported provisions to their armies in Pomerania or Silesia. It is the want of this seaport, that prevents their fleets from being enabled to supply their troops with necessaries. Thus every year they are under a necessity of returning home after a short, and, perhaps, unsuccessful campaign. The czarina, without doubt, heartily desires the downfall of Prussia, but she does not take the most effectual methods to accomplish it ; perhaps she is jealous of the honesty of her allies, and is willing to secure something for herself, and not to sacrifice her armies merely to assist in their designs. She has hitherto consulted and pursued her own interests, though in a very slow, yet in a very certain manner. She has gained possession of Prussia, and will doubtless keep it, not perhaps as a sacred deposit for the expences of the war, but for its convenience, together with Pomerania, for entering the empire, in case of a rupture between her and Austria. It is now her grand aim to seize Pomerania, not so much because it is contiguous to Prussia as the empire : it is no way material to her, whether Prussia or Austria possesses Silesia. She does not so much endeavour at wresting Silesia out of the Prussian monarch's hands, as Pomerania, therefore she may be said to be fighting *her own battles*, not those of her ally, the empress queen. The situation of Prussia and Pomerania is such, that if they were annexed to the Russian crown, that empire would thereby become one of the most formidable this day in Europe, for these acquisitions would, in the most effectual manner, pave her a way into the bowels of the empire. They are not of that importance to the king of Prussia, because they border on the sea ; since all their maritime advantages would be lost to him, through the want of a mercantile trade, and a fleet to over-awe the Swedes and Russians, who are, through interest, naturally jealous of his views. Russia having a large mercantile trade, and a fleet the most formidable in the Baltic, can make them productive of infinite advantages. If the Russians get footing in the empire, they will one day become a most dangerous enemy to the house of Austria : therefore it was bad policy in the

empress

empress queen to bring the czarina into the confederacy: in so doing, she suffered her passion to carry her beyond her reason.*

The dominions of his Prussian majesty, not in the hands of his enemies, scarce feel the calamities of war; and what is well worth observation is, that this prince, during the course of the present war, has laid no additional tax upon his subjects: the loss of the revenues of Prussia, and his provinces on the Lower Rhine, are compensated by the contributions he raises in Saxony, and the subsidy from Great Britain. Besides, it is well known he is possessed of considerable treasure, his troops are well exercised, well disciplined, and still provided with every necessary; but above all, this prince always makes the campaign himself, directs its operations, and takes upon him the execution of the principal enterprizes. By the superiority of his genius, joined to his activity, he is his own general, and his own minister. A sovereign, at the head of his army, being above the jealousy of his generals, he can, in an instant, resolve and command. Was he to live in a tranquil state at Potsdam, and leave the direction of his designs to his generals, however able we allow them to be, the sanguine expectations of his enemies would be better founded. A sovereign, with superior talents, active, and indefatigable, has an infinite advantage over an enemy under different circumstances. It is observable, that his most signal successes were obtained when the superiority was against him. Witness the battles of Rosbach and Lissa. Such are his advantages; let us now view his weak side. The Prussian troops are not now what they have been; they have suffered much in every campaign, therefore they must employ a great number of fresh recruits; for the difficulty of providing men will not permit them to be nice in the choice; and all which the king of Prussia is able to bring into the field, will not amount to half of what his enemies can send against him; notwithstanding his skill in the military art, he is not always sure to command success; his troops, though inured to the war, have suffered many defeats, they are not invincible; and experience has often proved, that unexpected events, a chance, a mere nothing, has rendered the best concerted scheme abortive. Some of his provinces are already in the hands of his enemies, and others are harrassed not only upon their borders, but incursions have been made even to Berlin itself.

* The king of Prussia foresaw the impropriety and dangerous consequence of suffering the Russians to come into the empire, when Great Britain made a subsidiary treaty with Russia, whereby a numerous army of that crown were to march into Hanover for its protection, and boldly declared, he would keep all foreign troops out of the empire. This declaration was founded on the principles of true German policy.

82 THE COURT MAGAZINE,

ANSWERS to the MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS in our last.

PROB. I. answered by Mr. T. Todd, the Proposer.

If $a = 10l.$ the first Payment; $r = .05$, the Interest of one Pound in a Year; $n = 20$ Years, the whole Time; and $p =$ the Purchase Money.

Then the present Value of all the Sums, as *per* Question, will be,

$$\frac{a}{1+r} + \frac{2a}{1+2r} + \frac{3a}{1+3r} \dots \&c. \frac{na}{1+nr} = 1276,785 l. = 1276 l. 15 s. 8 d.$$

But if this Question be solved, according to the Method, given by Authors, for determining the Values of Annuities, according to simple Interest; then, make the Amount of all the Payments, supposing each of them continued at Interest from the Moment due, till n Years are elapsed $=$ to the Amount of the Purchase Money

put to Interest n Years, viz. $\frac{an}{2} + \overline{n+1} + \overline{n-1} + \frac{nar}{6} = p + mp$; from

$$\text{whence } p = \frac{\frac{an}{2} \times \overline{n+1} + \overline{n-1} \times \frac{nar}{6}}{1+nr} = 1382 l. 10 ..$$

PROB. II. answered by the Proposer, Mr. T. Todd, of West-Smithfield.

Since $ax^{\frac{3}{2}} = y^{\frac{5}{2}}$, we have $y = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$, and the
 Fluxion of the Area $= y\dot{x} = a x^{\frac{3}{2}}$, whose

Fluent $\frac{a x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2} + 1} = \frac{5xy}{8} = 21250$ Yards, half the

Area ABD, when $x = 200$, and $y = 170$.

And in order to find the greatest inscribed Parellelogram; put $m =$
 $AD = 340$, $n = BM = 200$, and $x = Mo$; then, by the Nature of the

Curve, we have $n^3 : m^3 :: \overline{n-x}^3 (\overline{Bo})^3 : \frac{m^3}{n^3} \times \overline{n-x}^3 = \overline{ac}^3 = \overline{Id}^3$ and

consequently, the Area of $\square acId = mx \times \frac{\overline{n-x}^3}{n}$ a Maximum by

Quest. whose Fluxion put $= 0$, and reduced gives $x = \frac{5n}{8} = 125$, and

thence $ac = Id = m. \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}} = 188,754 \&c.$ Yards.

This Problem was answered nearly in the same Manner by Mr. Stephen Ogle, Teacher of the Mathematics, at Rotherhith.

* * We shall defer giving the Solutions of the remaining Problems for some Time, that our Correspondents may consider them at their Leisure.

PROB.



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The Representation of the Coronation Medals of their Majesties.

D. La Roche Sculp.

*New Mathematical Problems proposed.*PROB. I. *by Mr. JOS. FOWLER.*

A gentleman asked a lady how old she was? she told him that the square root of a certain number was equal to her age; which square root being multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ of that number, and from that product subtract $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said number, the remainder will be 11302083: quere the number, and likewise the lady's age?

PROB. II. *by J. PHILARIOUS.*

There are two columns in a gentleman's garden, both perpendicular to the horizon; the height of one is 110 feet, and of the other 61 feet; between these, in the same right line, stands a marble statue, whose distance from the lower column is 396 feet, likewise the distance from the statue's head to the top of the higher column, is 1255 feet, and from the same to the top of the lower 615 feet: hence is required the distance of the two columns.

PROB. III. *by CONICUS.*

Required the nature of a curve, which being described about a given ellipse, if a right line were drawn from any point of the curve to the centre of the ellipse, the part thereof intercepted between the curve and the ellipse, will be a constant quantity.

EXPLANATION of the MEDALS given away at the CORONATION of their Sacred Majesties King GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1761.

(With a curious Print of the Medals.)

The KING'S.

ON one side a bust of his MAJESTY, with a Latin motto on the exergue; the English of which is, *George III. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.* On the other side are two figures, representing Britannia crowning the King; near his Majesty is the British Lion, holding the Globe: on the exergue a motto, the English of which is, *to his rejoicing country.* At the bottom, crowned 22 SEPT. 1761.

The QUEEN'S.

On one side is the bust of her MAJESTY, on the exergue is a motto, which, in English, is, *CHARLOTTE by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland;* on the reverse, is a Guardian Angel crowning her Majesty; the motto, obtained by merit.

The weight of the King's medal is

The Queen's

dwt. grs.

14 2

12 5

P O E.

POETICAL ESSAYS for October.

Epistle to J. D. Esq;

YOU ask dear Jack, at what unlucky time
 I first was pepper'd, with the itch
 of rhyme?
 What impulse first, the growing
 madness bred;
 And fill'd with couplets this un-
 thinking head?
 What idle dream, my wandering
 fancy drove,
 At all to write? — Why, honestly 'twas love.
 The self same brat, that ev'ry bo-
 som rules
 And moulds us all to coxcombs or
 to fools;
 Whose pow'r the very deities con-
 fess'd,
 Thought fit to make a conquest of
 my breast:
 And if the gods submitted to the
 spark,
 'Twas no great wonder for a law-
 yer's clerk.
 Near Covent-Garden, as I strol'd
 along
 And whistled out the burden of a
 song;
 At a shop door a Milliner I saw,
 Whose looks no pencil possibly
 could draw!
 She seem'd a real daughter of the
 spheres,
 And far surpass'd the pendants in
 her ears.
 Minerva like th' industrious fair
 was plac'd,
 To make a cap most elegantly
 lac'd:
 Tho' Homer, no where, I believe,
 declares
 The goddess-ladies wore a bit on
 theirs:
 A nameless something darted from
 her eyes,
 That gave the sweetest transport
 and surprize!

Her face was clean, her arms were
 very white,
 Her dress was decent, and her air
 polite.
 A while I ran the lovely wonder
 o'er,
 And felt a pleasure never felt before:
 A thrill unusual thro' my bosom stole,
 And found at once a passage to my
 soul:
 Till business call'd, and in the
 shop she ran,
 To serve some ribband to a barber's
 man:
 From that sad hour she triumph'd
 in my breast,
 Engross'd my thoughts, and sa-
 crific'd my rest:
 My former love of mutton chops
 was gone;
 Two pounds at dinner, quickly
 fell to one;
 Unmov'd I saw a buttock or a pie,
 Of which J—F— could not eat
 more than I;
 For not content, my quiet to subdue,
 She kept my heart, and seiz'd my
 stomach too.
 Then first of all I turn'd my
 thoughts to write,
 And labour'd out a rebus in a night;
 Or sweated hard Acrostic lines to
 spin,
 And begg'd the Ledger would
 admit them in;
 In Songs I breath'd, a never-ending
 flame,
 And mention'd *Delia*, for my *Sally's*
 name:
 The tender softness of the cooing
 dove,
 I found would chime with *constancy*
 and *love*;
 The sparkling host that glitter'd
 in the skies,
 Express'd the *living lustre of her*
eyes:
 The nameless nature of a lover's
 pain,
 Came in with *pity, cruel, and disdain*;
 And

And tortures, daggers, horror, and
despair,
 With *matchless beauty, and divinely*
fair :
 From this beginning fortunately
 came,
 The envy'd honour of a poet's
 name :
 Hence first the pride of poetry
 arose,
 And fix'd a scorn for despicable
 prose ;
 From hence my muse in lyric strains
 excels,
 At Vaux-Hall Gardens, or at Sad-
 ler's-Wells ;
 At S — t's each night, I'm sung
 with rapture o'er,
 And set the table in an endless
 roar ;
 There sit supreme, the arbiter of
 wit,
 And teach the very landlord to
 submit.
 In Baldwin's paper, when the slut
 appears,
 She sets the fools together by the
 ears ;
 The poet's *scare-crow*, Churchill has
 annoy'd,
 And drawn a *meaning from the face*
of Lloyd :
 Has sent the *brain-bound Murphy*
 home to write,
 And almost drove that *nothing, Foote*,
 to fight.
 This is not all ; my proud ambi-
 tious muse,
 Was lately censur'd, by the two
 Reviews ;
 They damn'd at once, the meanest
 of my lays,
 And fix'd my title to an *honest*
 praise.
 Now forty-shilling actors conde-
 scend,
 Sometimes to treat me like an hum-
 ble friend :
 Will kindly say, what won't you
 sit down here ?

I'll be three farthings in a pint of
 beer :
 Some share of sense the other lads
 allow,
 But know not what to think, —
 they can't tell how :
 Vain of myself, they say I talk too
 loud,
 And all agree, I'm obstinate and
 proud.
 Careless of what the busy world
 may say,
 I'll still go on the customary way ;
 Enjoy myself, my tankard, and my
 friend ;
 Not pleas'd to blame, but wishing
 to commend :
 Avoid the rock where many thou-
 sands split,
 Who vainly strive to shew a deal of
 wit ;
 Where real sense we find too often
 runs,
 To rude ill-nature, or to flimsy
 puns ;
 Where few can please, but many
 must offend,
 Where all may lose, but none can
 gain a friend.

ELEGIAC BALLAD.

I.

NOW night's deep noon o'er
 all the world,
 Has cast her sablest shrouds :
 The thunder rolls in dreadful state,
 And bursts the gath'ring clouds.

II.

See where the Moon's declining ray,
 A sick'ning lustre gleams :
 And hark from yonder tott'ring
 church,
 The owl ill-omen'd screams.

III.

Fancy with horror struck, surveys
 A more than midnight gloom :
 And hears from ev'ry grave a sigh,
 A groan from ev'ry tomb.

IV.

But what have I to do with fears,
Life's idle dream is o'er :
Beneath this turf Dorinda lies,
And I shall rise no more.

V.

O sacred shade ; if yet in air,
My sorrows thou can'st see :
Behold a self-devoted wretch,
Resolv'd to die for thee.

VI.

Say, can the gracious pow'rs above,
The desperate deed forgive :
Or can I bear her loss, for whom,
I only wish'd to live ?

VII.

My griefs are of that piercing kind,
Which man cannot endure :
The soul's disease too strong for life,
Which death can only cure.

VIII.

But what may come beyond the
grave ;

O stop reflection there !

For what has reason now to do,
With madness and despair !

IX.

Near Lucan's shade, where Liffey
steals,
The silver-winding wave :
A swain thus mourn'd Dorinda
dead,

And prest her new-made grave.

X.

The best and fairest of her sex,
And scarce his three hours bride :
Then look'd to Heav'n, a poynard
plung'd,
Dorinda call'd, and dy'd.

H. K.

A H Y M N.

I.

LOOK down good God with
pity's eye,
Behold a wretch's fears ;
O ! bid his bosom cease to sigh,
And speak away his tears.
Within the self tormentor's breast,
The sharpest conflicts roll ;

To blast a moment's hope of rest,
And rend his tortur'd soul.

II.

The crimes for which he humbly
sues,

And weeps to be forgiv'n ;

Are such as mercy scarcely views,

And shock the sight of heav'n.

But thou, O ! Lord, art all his
trust ;

Then teach him what to do :

For though thou art a God all just,
Thou art all mercy too.

III.

From what great ordinance of thine,
Has not the rebel stray'd :

Who hardly knew a law divine,

But what he disobey'd :

Has impious oft a flame express'd,
As in thy courts he trod :

And strove to wound a virgin's rest,
Before the throne of God.

IV.

How oft unmindful has he came,
And left the sacred veil ;

Then dar'd to use thy awful name,
To spread an idle tale.

How boldly oft employ'd his time,
Thy pity to implore ;

And then committed ev'ry crime,
For which he knelt before.

V.

Forgive him that he dare express,
A thought to be excus'd ;

Or hope the hand will deign to bless,
Whose goodness he abus'd.

How shall he shun the flaming sword,
Or beg thou wilt forgive :

Or how deserve thy favour, Lord,
Who scarce deserves to live.

VI.

But thou whose all-observing eyes,
Can see the embryo thought ;

Observe th' ideal error rise,
Just starting into fault ;

Can'st see his soul :—O then forgive,
And hear great God his cry ;

For if he is not fit to live,
He can't be fit to die.

S O N G.

SONG.

I.

APOLLO aid me while I sing,
Inspire th' imperfect lay:
Give me to touch the trembling
On this auspicious day. [string

II.

May peace her fruitful olive spread,
To bless this happy land:
And ev'ry science raise her head,
At George's great command.

III.

Here sacred freedom fix thy seat,
Let Britain rule the seas:
And distant times with pride repeat
The happiness of these.

ELEONORA.

N. B. *The poetical part of the Court Magazine, being almost printed off before the above was received, the Authors were under a necessity of abridging this first favour of their amiable correspondent; a freedom they hope she will be kind enough to excuse, as there was no possibility of complying with her request, without taking such a liberty.*

SONG.

I.

THOUGH love-like a monkey
had long play'd his tricks,
And tickled the gills of my heart,
The whelp was quite puzzled in
striving to fix,
A single half inch of his dart.

II.

What bomb-shells of eyes at my
bosom he cast,
And at least thought the breast-
work to win;
But forc'd to look out, for assistance
at last,
He got it all cleverly in.

III.

At the Playhouse one night, O!
unfortunate hour,
An arrow he cunningly sent,
'Twas drawn with the force of
auxiliary power,
And came from the voice of miss
Brent.

IV.

In Sally's sweet strains, while she
gratefully rais'd
A note most enchantingly high;
Attention stood still on the ear,
quite amaz'd
'Till I bellow'd out loudly—
I die!

V.

Now thro' the piazza, I prance it
along,
The heaviest booby in nature;
And hum out my passion in that
pretty song,
That begins with the words,
Dearest Creature."

VI.

In revenge that rogue Cupid this
method has found
Which drives me almost to de-
spair;
For instead of a face, I must doat
on a sound,
And like Cephalus die for the
Air.

*Answer to the Rebus in last month's
Magazine.*

LET GEOgraphy your time
employ,
Whilst I Britannia's foes annoy;
The foaming surge and lofty wave,
Alike, undaunted will I brave;
Till haughty France with panic
quakes,
And GEORGE the great, her
empire shakes.

J. L.

. *The Authors of the Court Magazine have received several pieces which they have not room to insert till next month; and others which, though they want not for merit, yet cannot be allowed a place in this work, as they have been printed before, and have not therefore the charm of novelty to recommend them.*

A

A Genuine ACCOUNT of BOOKS.

I.

Dissertation, upon several passages of the sacred scriptures. By John Ward, D. L.L. R.P.G.C.F.R. and A. SS. and T.B.M. O'Hare, W. Johnston.

THIS work is comprized in 251 pages in octavo; to which the editor has prefixed the following advertisement to the reader.

The reader may be assured, that the learned and judicious author of these *Dissertations*, after having selected them out of many others, which still remain in manuscript, had actually caused a fair copy of the work to be transcribed for the press. This, as he was prevented by death from printing it himself, is now faithfully given to the public from the said copy, and must undoubtedly serve the interests of religion and learning.

The learned author has given sixty-two dissertations on difficult subjects or passages in the holy scriptures. The contents of which next follow: some of the principal ones are briefly,

Noah's curse upon Canaan not an imprecation, but a prediction. Gen. Chap. ix.

The prohibition of the second commandment considered.

The sin of Uriah considered. II. Samuel vii. 7.

David's sin in numbering the people, and the equity of the punishment. II. Samuel xxiv. I. Chron. xxi.

The meaning of that expression, wherefore I gave them also statutes, that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live. Ezekiel xx. 25.

This precept, lend--hoping for nothing again, illustrated.

Why Christ permitted the devils to enter into the herd of swine, &c. &c. For the contents of which we refer to the work.

That which we shall select as a specimen of the author's style, and the manner in which the subjects in general are discussed, will be Sect. xl.

Paul's Journey to Damascus.

We are told Acts viii. that Saul having consented to the death of Stephen, when stoned without Jerusalem, made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women, committed them to prison. And chap. ix. it is said

that he went unto the high priest, and desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether men or women, he might bring them bound to Jerusalem. And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven, &c. These letters contained a mandate from the high priest, empowering him to act in that manner; as appears from chap. xxvi. where they are explained by the words authority and commission. And Saul seems to have been a very proper person for executing these orders at that time; being a young man, warm in his temper, and possessed with an intemperate zeal for Judaism. He was likewise attended with some other persons, who are described in ver. 13. and chap. ix. ver. 7. as those who journeyed with him.

Damascus was a principal city of Syria, situated on the east side of the mountain Antilibanus, about 120 miles north east of Jerusalem, in a direct line by the scale, without the limits of Palestine. And as Saul was sent thither on a public affair, it cannot well be supposed, that he went so long a journey on foot. The sculptors therefore and painters represent him on horseback, when struck blind with the brightness of the light; though we are not informed, in what manner he travelled by the sacred historian. It is said indeed, chap. ix. ver. 8. that when he arose from the earth, they led him by the hand, and brought him to Damascus. But this must have been the case, whether he had been upon a horse, or on foot, when his sight was taken from him; since he could not afterwards have rid, when he was blind.

As to the seeming difference in the account relating to his fellow travellers, of whom it is said chap. ix. 7. that they heard a voice but saw no man; and chap. xxi. verse 9. that they saw the light, but heard not the voice of him, that spake to me: that is easily reconciled by the double sense of the Greek word *φωνή*, and our English word *voice*, which is used in both places, and signifies either human voice, or indistinct sound of words in general, or a distinct voice or speech. In the former passage therefore they are to be understood in

in the general sense; and in the latter, as denoting a distinct and articulate sound of words, intelligible to the hearers. So that the companions of Saul heard a voice, but not in so clear a manner, as to understand what was said. And this seems to be further confirmed from hence, that we do not find, that any of them were converted by it; which probably we should have done, had it been designed for the conviction of any, but Saul himself.

But it may be inquired here, by what authority Saul could execute this commission given him by the high priest. The letters were directed to the synagogues at Damascus; and the Jews were generally indulged in foreign states, where they settled, with their synagogue worship, and the exercise of their church discipline. But can it be supposed, they were empowered to lend persons, even those of their own nation, out of other countries, in order to their being punished at Jerusalem? This seems inconsistent with the laws of nations, and derogatory to the honor of states in general. However, as Herod, who beheaded John the Baptist, was at that time in possession of Damascus, greater liberty might then be granted them, than afterwards. For the year following a war broke out between Herod and his father in law Aretas, king of Arabia; in which Herod being defeated, Damascus came into the hands of Aretas, who placed a governor in it. And therefore not long after, when Saul returned thither, and preached Christ in the synagogues; though the Jews designed to kill him, yet they did not attempt it without the governor's notice; who favoured them so far, as to place a garrison at the gates in order to apprehend him. And this perhaps he might do, both to prevent disturbances, and the better to reconcile them to the government of their new prince; as the Jews were always apt to be turbulent, when opposed in any thing relating to their religion.

In this work, the author has displayed much of literature, a great regard to truth; and, as the editor expresses himself, it must undoubtedly serve the interest of religion and learning.

II.

An Inquiry into the means of improving Medical Knowledge, by examining all those methods which have binded, or increased its improvement in all past ages. To which is added, An explanation of the motion and action of fire, in and upon the human body, both in continuing life, and in producing and

curing diseases. By William Hillary, M. D. Hitch and Hawes. Price 6s.

This work is comprized in one volume *Octavo*, containing 461 pages.

The title bespeaks the author's design, which in the preface he more particularly explains and illustrates: he considers the state of learning in this faculty, through a long series of time, the progressive improvements it has received, what he apprehends it is still capable of, and which in pursuance of his principal design, he hopes his endeavours will contribute in some measure to that improvement.

As this is a subject peculiar to that faculty, and an extract from it would afford but little amusement to the generality of our readers; we shall therefore only give as a specimen of his style,

A Definition of Nature.

"So many different ideas or meanings have been connected to the word $\Phi\Upsilon\Xi\varsigma$, *Nature*, by physicians and philosophers, that an ingenious gentleman of much leisure, said he had collected above sixty somewhat different meanings it has, even used to convey by different authors. But by the word *NATURE* I shall here always mean some, or all those internal motions and actions in the body, which are not influenced or directed by the will; as the peristaltic motion of the stomach, intestines, and chyliferous ducts, the motion of the heart and arteries, and the circulation of the fluids, and the action of respiration; by which chyle is prepared, carried into, mixed with, and changed into blood; the secretion of the fluids, and application of nutritious juices; the excretion of the excrementitious fluids, and the discharge of them, and of any other offensive morbid matter with them, is performed without the influence and power of the will.

"Or in other words, all those internal motions and actions of and in the body, by which all the functions of life are performed, and by which the cause of diseases are carried off and cast out of the body, without the command of the will or mind.

The latter. In seven volumes duodecimo, 6s. J. Newbery.

THIS miscellaneous work, has been progressively published in weekly numbers, ever since April 1758, down to the present time; many of them are on useful and important subjects, as others on entertaining ones; the first volume consists of 52, the second of 53 essays. The titles of them

them are prefixed to each vol. respectively. There is no preface or introduction, which the author conceived to be unnecessary; only an advertisement, particularizing such numbers, as were communicated by correspondents. As a specimen of the style &c. we give an extract from number 89, under the title of

Physical evil moral good.

After some introduction to the subject, the author adds, almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil.

Goodness is divided by divines into soberness, righteousness, godliness. Let it be examined how each of these duties would be practised if there were no physical evil to enforce it.

Sobriety or temperance, is nothing but the forbearance of pleasure; and if pleasure was not followed by pain, who would forbear it? We see every hour those in whom the desire of present indulgence overpowers all sense of past and all foresight of future misery. In a remission of the gout the drunkard returns to his wine, and the glutton to his feast; and if neither disease nor poverty were felt or dreaded, every one would sink down in idle sensuality, without any care of others, or of himself. To eat and drink, and lie down to sleep, would be the whole business of mankind.

Righteousness, or the system of social duty, may be subdivided into justice and charity. Of justice one of the heathen sages has shewn, with great acuteness, that it was impressed upon mankind only by the inconveniencies which injustice had produced. "In the first ages, says he, men acted without any rule but the impulse of desire, they practised injustice upon others, and suffered it from others in their turn; but in time it was discovered, that the pain of suffering wrong was greater than the pleasure of doing it, and mankind, by a general compact, submitted to the restraint of laws, and resigned the pleasure to escape the pain."

Of charity it is superfluous to observe, that it could have no place if there were no want; for of a virtue which could not be practised, the omission could not be culpable. Evil is not only the occasional but the efficient cause of charity; we are incited to the relief of misery by the consciousness that we have the same nature with the sufferer, that we are in danger of the same distresses, and may sometime implore the same assistance.

Godliness or piety, is the elevation of

the mind towards the supreme Being, and extension of the thoughts to another life. The other life is future, and the supreme Being invisible. None would have recourse to an invisible power, but that all other subjects had eluded their hopes. None would fix their attention upon the future, but that they are not contented with the present. If the senses were feasted with perpetual pleasure, they would always keep the mind in subjection. Reason has no authority over us, but by its power to warn us against evil.

Pamphlets &c. published since the beginning of September.

Thoughts on continental connections by marriage, 1s. 6d. A new French and English spelling book, by J. Peyton, 1s. A prospect by M. de V. 6d. George's Coffee-house, 1s. The state of the brewing trade considered, 6d. The motto, or inscription on his majesty's wedding ring, a poem, 1s. The importance of Canada, 1s. Verses on the coronation of king George and queen Caroline, by a Westminster scholar, 2s. 6d. Remonstrances to the parliament of Paris, upon the arrest passed the eighth of May 1761, 1s. An ode upon the fleet, and royal yacht, 1s. A poetical epistle to M. A. student at Christchurch, 1s. The meretriciad, 2s. A spousal hymn, or address to his majesty, by J. Scott, M. A. An ode occasioned by the royal nuptials by Mr. Jennings, 6d. The third part of the history of our customs, aids, subsidies, debts and taxes, from William the Conqueror, 1s. 6d. Considerations on the expediency of a Spanish war, containing reflections on the late demands of Spain, and the negotiations of Mr. Bussy, 1s. The critical reviewers criticised and lashed with their own rods, 6d. The patriot unmasked, or a word to his defender, by John Troit, 1s. A letter from a Right Hon. Person, to ——— in the city, with a fine metzotinto head of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; 6d. An earnest address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, occasioned by the dismissal of William Pitt, Esq; from the office of secretary, 1s. A cool and dispassionate answer to the author of an earnest address to the people of Great-Britain and Ireland, 1s. A letter to his grace the duke of N——, on the present crisis of affairs in Great-Britain, containing remarks on the late resignation. A letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of B——, on a late important resignation, 1s. 6d. A dialogue between a great Commoner and his lady, 6d. A description of Scarb Carolina, sewed, 2s. Fugitive pieces on various subjects, by several authors, 5s. A hymn to Hope, by the Rev. J. Laughton, 6d. An elegy on a pile of ruins, by J. Cunningham, 6d.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

Containing a succinct History of the War in Germany, &c.

A Short interval has very agreeably been seen with regard to the king of Prussia, owing to almost unexpected incidents. The generals of the two armies, viz. the Russian and Austrian, could not agree on the question, whether the Prussian camp should be attacked or not, and which of them should begin it. However, their dissention on this head, with the scarcity of water and forage, obliged them to change their measures, which they did the rather, as the Cossacks, for want of subsistence, spared not the magazines of the Austrians, sack'd the villages, and maltreated the inhabitants of Silesia, whom the Austrians, considering the country as belonging to their sovereign, were willing to spare. It was therefore resolved, that the Russians should act on the Lower Oder, where the Cossacks and Calmucks might follow the bent of their genius: Glogau, probably, or perhaps Berlin, may feel the effects of that separation, unless the king of Prussia should be happy enough to turn the channel of their efforts some other way. The latest accounts confirm the Russians passing the Oder; but marshal Butterlin, continued still with his forces about Parchwitz in Silesia; where they continued till the 20th of the last month. The king of Prussia, had detached some light troops towards Posen, and had set fire to the Russian Magazines at that place. On the 24th, prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, continued in the neighbourhood of Cassel, and the hereditary prince at Holtzendorf, about four leagues distance from Marbourg; but the allies soon after repass'd the Dymel; upon the news of which, M. Broglie quitted his headquarters at Einbeck, and marched with his whole force towards Cassel; and on the 24th, 6 or 800 of the light troops, commanded by M. Conflans, beset Embden, when the burghers refusing to join in defending the place, the English garrison were obliged to capitulate, which they did

on very advantageous terms, and embarked for Bremen. After the French had got possession, they immediately exacted large contributions, both in money, bills of exchange, &c. till the 27th, when the country, exasperated at their proceedings, took up arms, and the French thought it most expedient to evacuate Embden, and a great number of the peasants entering the town, opened the arsenal and magazine, and fired upon the French. — Soon after we find that the Prussian general Platen, destroyed considerable magazines belonging to the Russians at Coblin and Gossin; that he had attacked and defeated 4000 of the Russians, who had the care of 500 waggons, and slaughtered great numbers of them in the pursuit. — Letters from Silesia of the 27th, mention, that his Prussian majesty's head-quarters were at Pultzen, about a mile behind Schweidnitz, and that of prince Ferdinand at Williamstadt. On the 28th, the prince of Soubise, at Coesfeldt, and the cavalry of the French king's household, had received orders to repass the Rhine, and to return to France. — On the 1st of October, prince Ferdinand's army decamped from Williamstadt, and drew near the Dymel; the French having evacuated East Frieze'land. — The king of Prussia likewise quitted his strong camp at Pultzen, and marched towards Neisse. This part of his majesty's proceedings, we can by no means account for, unless want of provision was his motive; as it afforded general Laudhon, an opportunity to surprize Schweidnitz; which happened early in the morning of the 4th instant, when the Austrians attacked the four out-works with such resolution that the garrison had scarce time to discharge upon them some few cannon from the ramparts; and in one of their works a magazine of powder took fire, and blew up 500 of the assailants, and as many of the garrison: having seized the out-works, they immediately fixed their

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scaling ladders against the walls of the town; forced open the gates, and by day-break made themselves masters of the town; made five battalions, consisting of 300 men prisoners, together with the governor, lieutenant-general Zastrow, and got possession of the Prussian artillery and magazines of meal. The loss on the part of the Austrians was about 600 men. And our latest letters from Hanover, dated the 13th instant, mention, that marshal Bieglio, with 20,000 men, were employed in taking the town and fortrefs of Wolfenbittel, and that in the night of the 10th instant, they threw such a number of bombs and cannon balls into it, that they have reduced most of the buildings, and the castle to a heap of ruins; whilst another part of the French army had made the like attempt upon Bremen, though we don't learn this has yet succeeded; the separation of the French, Ferdinand's, and prince Henry's armies, as well as those of the English, not allowing at present of sufficient force to repel them: but we hope our next accounts will be more satisfactory.

Foreign Articles of Intelligence.

Brunswick, Aug. 21.

THE remains of prince Henry, who died of the wounds he received at the battle near Glogau, were interred here with all military honours.

Lisbon, Aug. 21. Was felt an alarming shock of an earthquake.

Stade, Aug. 23. This day her most serene highness the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, arrived here in perfect health.

Sept. 1. The king of Prussia had his head-quarters at Brentzelwitz, one German mile south of Schweidnitz, and the Austrian and Russian armies extended from Jauer to Striegan and Freyberg.

Lisbon, Sept. 18. Prince Frederic of Brunswick, brother to the hereditary prince, is appointed governor of the city of Hanover, where he is very active in forwarding the new works of the fortifications.

Ulrecht, Sept. 23. Yesterday the English students here, celebrated their sovereign's coronation-day with great festivity.

During the Austrians attack of Schweidnitz, a magazine of powder blew up, which proved so fatal to the troops and inhabitants, in that capital, that it obliged them to surrender to the Austrians.

Oct. 13. We have had further advice from Hanover, that prince Ferdinand having marched into that electorate with the greatest part of his forces, to prevent the French from extending themselves therein, his serene highness has already pass'd by Hoxter, general Wildhausen with his troops, remains at Ottenstein, and general Watgenau is decamp'd, but his route is uncertain; general Wangenheim, is arrived with his troops in the neighbourhood, and advice was received the 22d ult. that the French have been obliged to evacuate Wolfenbittel with great precipitation; and that they have likewise abandoned Brunswick, by the vigilance of prince Ferdinand; and also that general Wardenburg, had obliged the prince de Soubize to quit his camp at Coesfeldt.

American Intelligence.

Letters from Charles-Town of July 15, contain sundry particulars of colonel Grant's proceedings against those who have taken up arms against the English in those parts; and of the great success of the British forces, in vanquishing them. That fifteen towns had been burnt by our army under the command of Col. Grant. That where possession had been taken of forts or places, worth the pains and expence of it, they added to the fortifications. That no pains had been spared to obtain friendship with the Indians, without any acts of hostility; and that such measures were pursued only when necessary. The economy of Col. Grant, the bravery of captain Roberts and his regiment, and also the discipline and good conduct of the Indians on the part of the English are extolled. That Col. Byrd, with the Virginia forces, was encamped near Reedy River, about 250 miles from the Cherokee country; and that governor Dobbs had received orders from general Amherst, for the North Carolina forces to join Col. Byrd; and that they are preparing so to do; when it is presumed they will be th'roughly capable of acting offensively or defensively, as may appear most necessary and expedient.

Letters from Halifax mention, that several of the chiefs of the tribes of the Indians, had entered into a treaty of peace and friendship with us. — That the corps of engineers, some regiments of his majesty's forces, with others of the provincial troops, were arrived from Boston, and were encamped, in order to proceed on his majesty's works &c. And we learn that the governor and the principal officers

officers in Charles-Town, have prohibited the importation of negroes from Africa for three years. We are further informed by letters from Oswego, dated July 21, that Sir William Johnson arrived there, from a visit he had made to some of the Indian chiefs; and the next day embarked on board the Anson schooner for Niagara, as did Col. Eyre, chief engineer; Sir William proposes to take a tour quite round from Niagara to fort Detroit, and round by Pittsburg; we suppose to quiet the Indians, who seem uneasy from the insinuations of the French, that they will all be enslaved or cut off, if they suffer us to go on and make such conquests in their country. The greatest part of Gages light infantry, which arrived there but the last week, and major Gladwin, who embarked again this morning by sun rise, on board batoes for Niagara; a party of men are likewise to follow Sir William to Detroit; besides the Anson, there is another schooner and sloop belongs to this garrison.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Portsmouth. Letters of Sept. 2. advise, that there are no less than 50 men of war at Spithead, besides transports, which are daily increasing from all parts; and that great preparations are making in other respects, for some important enterprise, which is expected to be put in execution soon after.

Sept. 20. Orders are received for equipping his majesty's ship Royal George for Sea, with the utmost expedition.

October 7. The artificers at the dock began to work double days for the greater dispatch, in the repair of the ships for the intended expedition under admiral Rodney, and some other important purposes.

October 14. Admiral Rodney fell down from Spithead to St. Helens, with the fleet under his command of seven sail, four are of the line.

Plymouth, October 18. This day admiral Rodney sailed by this port with seven sail of ships under his command; where destined is unknown.

Bristol, Sept. 2. The feast of the sons of the clergy was held, when 117*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* was collected for clergymens daughters.

As likewise, the annual meeting of the gentlemen, natives of the county of Wilts; when a collection was made for apprenticing sons of poor natives, amounting to 47*l.* 13*s.*

Oxford, October, 12. There is an Aloe, in the physic garden now opening for bloom, which makes a very uncommon appearance; it is the more to be admired as it stands in the open ground, and has endured our climate, and the severity of the seasons for many years.

Newcastle, October, 17. On Monday the river Tees was so high, that it overflowed the town of Yarm, which being expected from the heavy rains, great care was taken and much damage was prevented. At Stockton, the ferry-boat was drove from her moorings, and is either sunk or gone to sea, which proved a great inconvenience both to the town and country; great numbers of sheep were swept off, and notwithstanding all precautions, very considerable damage was sustained.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, October, 6. This day arrived his excellency the earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant of this kingdom. His excellency was received, at his landing, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Dublin. The foot forces in garrison lined the streets, through which his excellency (attended by a squadron of horse) proceeded, amidst the acclamations of the people, with the usual ceremony, to the Castle, where, in council, his excellency took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and received the sword from their excellencies the Lords Justices: After which, the great guns in his majesty's park the Phoenix were fired, and answered by volleys from the regiments on duty, which were drawn out upon College-Green: And his Excellency repairing to the presence chamber, received there the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of this kingdom.

At the same time the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, Esq; principal secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

His excellency the Lord Lieutenant hath been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Crane, and the Rev. John Oswald, to be his Excellency's chaplains in ordinary.

Dublin October, 10. His excellency the Lord Lieutenant hath been pleased to appoint
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point the following gentlemen to be his aids de camp, viz. Lieut. col. Gishorne, lieut. col. Pomeroy, capt. Burton, capt. Gunning, Sir George Osborne, bart. capt. Douglas, lord Hinchinbroke, and lieut. col. Horne Elphinstone.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint George Montagu, Esq; gentleman usher of the black-rod.

L O N D O N.

A Description of the Regalia, consisting of the Crowns, Scepters, Swords, &c. used in the Coronation of Kings and Queens.

St. Edwards crown, with which his majesty is crowned, so called in commemoration of the antient crown, which was kept in the church of Westminster till the beginning of the late civil wars, when, with the rest of the regalia, it was most sacrilegiously plundered away; it is a very rich imperial crown, of gold, made against the coronation of king Charles the second, embellished with pearl and precious stones of divers kinds, viz. diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, and a mound of gold on the top of it, incircled with a band or fillee of gold, embellished also with precious stones; and upon the mound a cross of gold, embellished likewise with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one at the top of the cross, and two others pendant at the ends of the cross. The said crown is composed (as all the imperial crowns of England are) of four crosses, and as many Fleurs de Lys, of gold, upon a rim, or circlet of gold, all embellished with precious stones, from the tops of which crosses arise four circular bars, ribs, or riches, which meet at the top in form of a cross, at the intersection whereof is a pedestal, whereon is fixed the mound before-mentioned. The cap, within the said crown, is of purple velvet lined with white taffata, and turned up with ermine, thick powdered, in three rows.

The crown of state, so called, because it is worn by the king at all such times as he comes in state to the parliament house. This was also new made against the coronation of king Charles II. and was worn by the king in his return to Westminster-hall: It is exceeding rich; being embellished with divers large rose, or saucer, and table diamonds, and other precious stones, besides a great quantity of pearl; but it is most remarkable for a won-

derful large ruby, set in the middle of one of the four crosses, esteemed worth ten thousand pounds, as also for that the mound is one entire stone, of a sea-water-green colour, known by the name of an agmarine. The cap was also of purple velvet, lined and turned up as the former.

The queen's circlet of gold, which her majesty wears in the proceeding to her coronation, is a rim or circlet of gold, very richly adorned with large diamonds, curiously set, with a string of pearl round the upper edge thereof: The cap is purple velvet, lined with white taffata, and turned up with ermine, richly powdered.

The orb, mound, or globe, which is put into his majesty's right hand, immediately before his being crowned, and which his majesty bears in his left hand upon his return into Westminster hall, is a ball of gold, of six inches diameter, encompassed with a band, or fillet, of gold, embellished with roses of diamonds encircling other precious stones, viz. emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and edged about with pearl; on the top whereof is a very large amethyst, of a violet or purple colour, near an inch and half in height, of an oval form; which, being encompassed with four silver wires, becomes the foot, or pedestal, of a very rich cross of gold, of three inches and a quarter in height, and three inches in breadth, set very thick with diamonds, having in the middle thereof, a fair sapphire on one side, and a fair emerald on the other, and embellished with four large pearls, in the angles of the cross, near the center, and three large pearls at the ends of the said cross: the whole height of the orb and cross being eleven inches.

The queen's crown, wherewith her majesty is crowned, is a very rich imperial crown of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with a few precious stones of other kinds, and some pearl: It was composed of crosses and Fleurs de Lys, with bars, or arches, and a mound and cross on the top of the arches, after the same manner as the king's imperial crowns are, differing from them only in size, as being less and lighter: The cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffata, and turned up with ermine, or miniver pure, richly powdered.

The queen's rich crown, which her majesty wears in her return to Westminster hall, is likewise of gold, but so richly embellished with diamonds and pearl, that little or none of the gold appears: It is also an imperial crown, composed of crosses and

and Fleurs de Lys, with arches and a mound, as is her majesty's other crown.

The whole value whereof, as it has been used at former coronations, has been computed at 111,900*l.* sterling. The cap is purple velvet, lined with rich white Florence taffata, turned up, and richly powdered with ermine.

St. Edward's staff, in length, four foot seven inches and a half, is a staff or scepter of gold, with a pike, or foot of steel, about four inches and a quarter in length, and a mound and cross at the top, the garnishing are also of gold, and the diameter of it is above three quarters of an inch.

The king's scepter with the dove, is a scepter of gold, in length three foot seven inches, and three inches in circumference at the handle, and two inches and a quarter about at the top: the pomel garnished with a circle, or fillet, of table diamonds, and in several places with precious stones of all sorts, and the mound at the top embellished with a band or fillet of rose diamonds. Upon the mound is a small Jerusalem cross, whereon is fixed a dove, with wings expanded, as the emblem of mercy.

The king's scepter, with the cross, of scepter royal, is likewise of gold, the handle plain and the upper part wreathed; in length two foot nine inches and a quarter, and of the same thickness as the former. The pomel at the bottom is enriched with rubies, and emeralds, and small diamonds: And the quantity of five inches and a half in length, just over the handle, is curiously embossed and embellished with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The top rises into a Fleur de Lys, with six leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious stones; and out of the said Fleur de Lys, issues a mound made of an amethyst, garnished with table diamonds, and upon the mound a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, with a large table diamond in the center.

The queen's scepter, with the cross, is also gold, adorned with diamonds and other precious stones, being in length two foot ten inches, with a mound and cross on the top, issuing out of a Fleur de Lys, very like the king's in all the embellishments thereof, only smaller and not wreathed, nor altogether so thick.

The queen's ivory rod, is a rod or sceptre of white ivory, in length three foot one inch and a half, whereof the

ommel and garniture is gold, as is also the mound and cross at the top, only the dove on the top of the cross is enamelled with white; the circumference at the bottom is about two inches, and at the top about an inch and a half.

Curtana, or the pointless sword, representing the sword of mercy, is the principal of the three swords in dignity, which are borne naked before the king, to the coronation; and is a broad bright sword, whereof the length of the blade is thirty-two inches, the breadth almost two inches, the handle, being covered with fine gold wire, is four inches long, besides the pomel an inch and three quarters, which, with the cross, is plain gilt steel, the length of the cross being almost eight inches. The scabbard belonging to it is covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with a gilt ferule, hook, and chape.

The second sword, or sword of justice to the spirituality, is a pointed sword, but somewhat obtuse, a coreing to the sculpture. The length of the blade is forty inches, the breadth an inch and a half, the handle as before, (covered with gold wire) four inches long, and the pomel an inch and three quarters deep. The length of the cross is almost eight inches, which, with the pomel, was plain steel as before: and the scabbard, in all respects, as the former.

The third sword, or sword of justice to the temporality, is a sharp pointed sword; the length of the blade is 40 inches, the breadth an inch and three quarters, the length of the handle four inches, the pomel an inch and three quarters, the length of the cross seven inches and a half; and the scabbard, in all respects, as the two former.

The king's coronation ring, is a plain gold ring, with a large table ruby violet, within a plain cross, or cross of St. George, is curiously enchaîned.

The queen's coronation ring, is likewise gold, with a large table ruby set therein, and sixteen other small rubies round about the ring, whereof those next to the collet are the largest, the rest diminishing proportionably.

Sept. 23. The marquiss of Lorn, set out for Scotland, to command the forces in that kingdom.

The right honourable the earl of Halifax, took his leave of his majesty in order to proceed to Ireland.

29. At a common-council for the election of a lord-mayor of this city, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. and William Beckford, Esq; were return'd to the court of aldermen, who made choice of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. and he was declar'd duly elected.

His royal highness the duke of York, is set out for Southampton, where he purposes to stay for some time.

The honourable Mr. Stanley, arrived in town from Paris; the same evening he waited on the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, and the day following he waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

Mr. alderman Nash, and Mr. alderman Cartwright, were sworn in at Guild-hall, sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Oct. 1. At a common-council held at the Mansion-house, it was ordered, that the lord-mayor elect, the two sheriffs, and the city remembrancer, should wait on their majesties, and the princess dowager of Wales, and the royal family, to invite them to the city feast on the next lord-mayor's day; when his majesty was graciously pleased to accept the invitation.

A magnificent state-coach is making for his majesty, in which he is to go to the house of peers the next month, to open the sessions of parliament.

The lord archbishop of York is appointed high almoner to the king.

Preferments: CIVIL, NAVAL and MILITARY.

JAMES BRYDGES, Esq; is appointed a gentleman of the privy chamber to his majesty. Mr. Nightingale, collector of his majesty's customs at Rochester. The right hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq; sworn of the most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly. The lords of the admiralty have given the command of the *Blenheim* class of war of 90 guns at Woolwich, to captain William Gordon. His majesty has appointed lieut. general Warburton, colonel of the regiment of foot lately commanded by lord Blakeney. — Selwyn, Esq; appointed clerk of the board of green-cloth.

Mr. Saxby is appointed deputy collector in the port of London.

ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE rev. Mr. Bingham, B. D. to Loughborough, in Leicestershire. The rev. John Warren, M. A. to be rector of Leverington and Feversham, near Cambridge. The rev. Mr. Gibson, to the vicarages of Bedfont and Heston, in Middlesex. The rev. Mr. Prebendary Ward, to the vicarage of Neften. The rev. Mr. Prebendary Jackson, to the rectory of Doddleston. The rev. Mr. Mainwaring, to the rectory of West Kirby. The rev. Mr. Hinckman, to the vicarage of St. Oswald. The rev. Mr. Rider, A. B. author of the new general dictionary, and of the new naval history of Great-Britain, elected master of St. Paul's school, by a great majority. The rev. Mr. Willey, senior, to the rectory of Keyworth. The rev. Mr. Joseph Carey, B. A. to the vicarage of Roebottom. The rev. Mr. James Pigott, M. A. was elected to the rectory of Great-Wigston in Leicestershire. The king was pleased to appoint a *Congé d'Elire*, to the dean chapter of the cathedral and metropolitan church of York; recommending the right rev. father in God, doctor John Drumond to be bishop thereof. Also, a *Congé d'Elire*, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, recommending the right rev. father in God, doctor Thomas Hayter, now bishop of Norwich. The hon. and rev. Mr. Barrington, to be one of the canons of Christ's church, Oxon. The rev. Mr. William Whitworth, B. L. to the rectory of Stilton, in Huntingdonshire; with the rectory of Castlebytham, in Lincolnshire. The rev. Mr. George Bartlet, M. A. to the rectory of Upminster, in Devonshire. The rev. Mr. George Huntley, M. A. to the rectory of Everington, in Wilts. The rev. Mr. Joshua Taylor, to the vicarage, of Dean in Lincolnshire. The rev. Abel Ward, to the rectory of St. Anne, in Manchester. The rev. Mr. Friend, to the living of Frittenden, in Kent. The rev. doctor Litlington, to one of his majesty's chaplains at Hampton Court. The rev. Ja. Wilkins, to the rectory of Whitchurch, Dorsetshire. The rev. Mr. George Secker, M. A. to the united vicarages of Alhallowes, great and less, in Bread-street; and of Yardley in Hertfordshire. The rev. Mr. Buckley to the rectory of Luton in Suffolk. The rev. Mr. Crane, one of the prebends of of Westminster, attends the

Lord

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as one of his domestic chaplains. The rev. Mr. Bruce, chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect. The rev. Mr. Maddocks, to the rectory of Holywell; together with the rectory of Kettworth, in Huntingdonshire. The rev. Mr. George Sawyer to the vicarage of Nettleby, in Devonshire.

BIRTHS.

THE lady of the Rev. Mr. Cholmondeley, a daughter. The lady of Merrick Burrell, Esq; a daughter. The lady of lord viscount Farnham, a son. The wife of Mr. Peter Budge, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, a son and daughter, christened by the names of George and Charlotte. The lady of James Abbot, Esq; a son. The lady of James Digges Latouche, Esq; a son. The lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. a son. The lady of the earl of Shaftsbury, a son. The right hon. the countess of Leven, a daughter. The lady of captain White, in Great-Marlbrough-Street, a son. The right hon. lady viscountess Dillen, a daughter. Lady Elizabeth Waldgrave, sister to the dutchess of Bedford, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Walter, Bookseller, to Miss Paterfon. John Tredway, of Ludlow, to Miss Simpson, of Natzwich. Gideon Bareneau, Esq; to Miss Deacon, of Waterford. Captain Andrew Pelling, to Miss Elizabeth Dart, of Bath. Mr. Malsalneyrat, M. D. at Bury, in Suffolk, to Mrs. Booty, a widow lady. Mr. Thomas Hayes, aged 35, to the widow Beetle, aged 80, at Tipperary, the ninth time of her entering that state. Sir James Lowther, Bart. to the right hon. lady Stuart, eldest daughter of the earl of Bute. Mr. George Wilson, of Harbottle, of Northumberland, aged 105, to Lilley Forbes, of the same place, being his fourth wife, he hath been a subject to eight kings. Thomas Smith, Esq; of Drumree, to Miss Mary Anne Purefoy. Thomas Brigstock, Esq; to the relict of Richard Davies, Esq. John Stene, Esq; of Chippenham, to Miss Wilkins, at St. George's, in Somersetshire. Dr. Newton, Prebendary of Westminster, to Mrs. Hand, of Stukeby, in Norfolk. Mr. William Mills, of

Joe's Coffee-House, to Miss Palmer, of St. Olaves, Southwark. Lient. Philip Savage, of the 14th regiment of dragoons, to the only daughter of James Agar, in the County of Kilkenny, with a fortune of 10,000l. The rev. Mr. Best of Oxford, to Miss Jones, of Westen, in Shropshire. The rev. Mr. Smallbridge, to Miss Capper, of Bushey, in Hertfordshire. Benjamin Hopkins, of London, to Miss Skinner, of Lydd, in Kent. The rev. Mr. Parker, of Coventry, to Miss Byrd, at Kenilworth. The rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Bridgewater-Square, to Miss Worsey, of Hertford. — Endiver, Esq; to Reith, of Cleveland-Row. Lord Glenorchy, to Miss Maxwell, sister to the countess of Sutherland. Sir Richard Bedingfield, to the hon. Miss Brown, daughter to lord viscount Montacute. Richard Warton, Esq; of Harford, to Miss Bates, of Newbottle. The right hon. lord Willoughby, to the right hon. lady Louisa North, daughter of the right hon. the earl of Guilford. Samuel Arch, Esq; of Thread-Needle-Street, to Miss Capps, of Angel-Court, Throgmorton-Street. Mr. Marcher, of St. Anne's, Westminster, aged 97, to Mrs. Jourdain, of the same parish, aged 67. Mr. Ollibant, Statuary, to Miss Drovett, of German-Street. The hon. Thomas Clifford, Esq; brother to lord Clifford, to Miss Aston. Mr. John Bond, of Leaden-Hall-Street, to Miss Cowley, of Bartlet's-Buildings. John Patterfon, Esq; member of parliament for Lutterhall, to Mrs. Hope, an agreeable widow lady, with a fortune of 30,000l. Lieut. William Marshall, of the Militia, to Miss Wyatt, of Rumford, with a fortune of 5000.

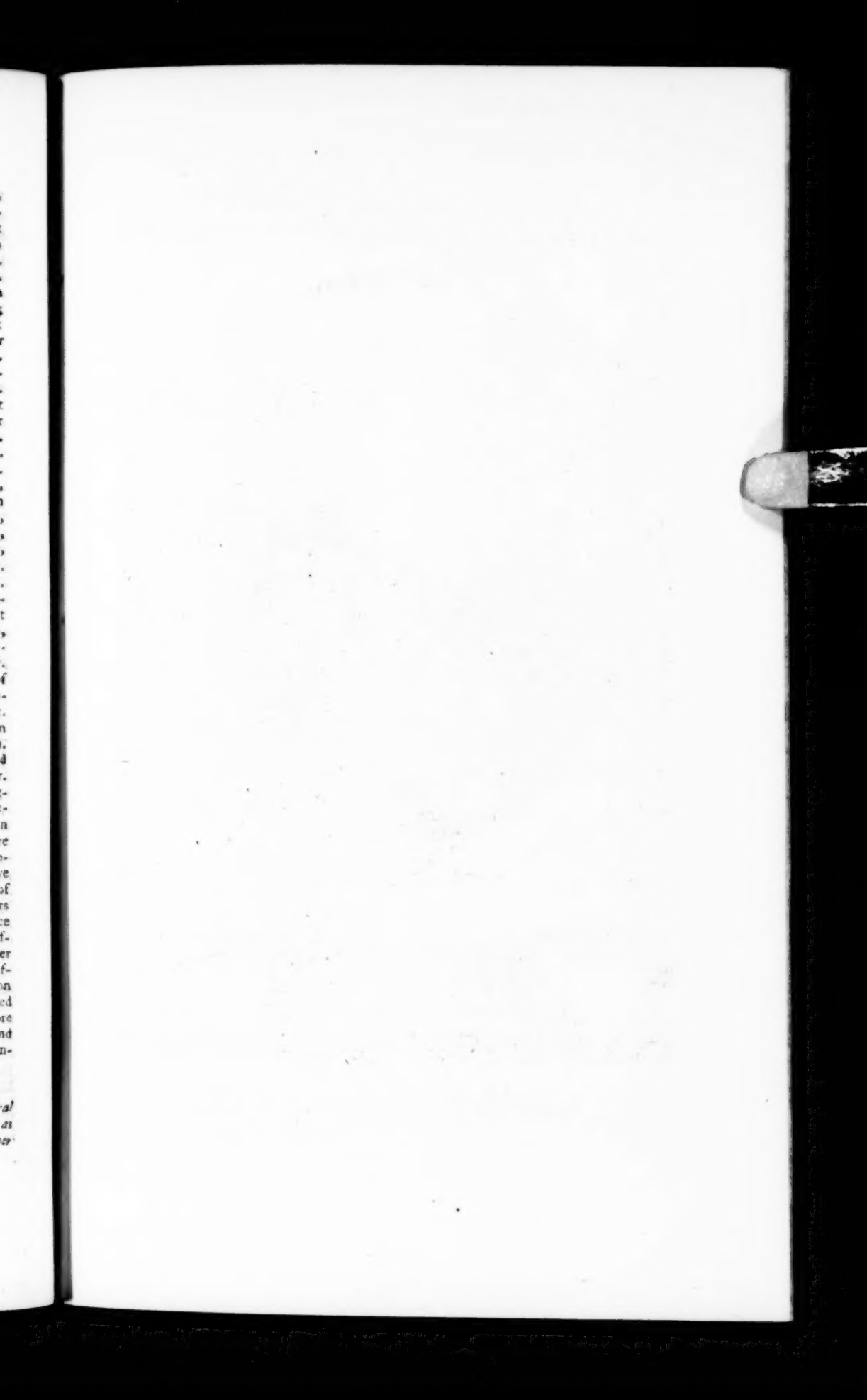
DEATHS.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Esq; F. R. S. Mrs. Soley, wife of John Soley, Esq; of Bewdley. James Stanley, Esq; at Boxworth, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Gerard Hulme, at Gray's-Inn, aged 90. George Weeks of Thurston, Esq; suddenly. Rev. Mr. Hathway, B. A. of Oxford. The right hon. lord Rae, at Durness, in Southerland. Mr. Wilmot, in New Round-Court, by a fall from his horse at Barnet Races. Dame Margaret Scot, of Edinburgh, relict of Sir David Murray. Mrs. Clarke, relict of Dr. Reuben Clarke, arch-deacon of Essex. Miss Maria

Maria Nailour, in Poultny - Street. James Postlethwaite, Esq; in Hatton-Garden. Mrs. Lefevre, a widow gentlewoman, in Compton-Street, aged 83. Sir Richard Lloyd, one of the barons of the Exchequer. Mr. David Lumley, coal merchant, at Deptford. Mrs. Waldo, at Clapham, in Surry. George Hodges, Esq; of High-Lutleton, suddenly. Mrs. Noel, at the Post-Office, in Chichester-Rents. Mr. Isaac Thornton, aged 102, in Suffolk-Place, in the Borough. Mr. Pearblock, senior, in West-Smithfield. Samuel Reynolds, Esq; at Chelsea. Edward Fishbourne, Esq; at Haslemere. Captain Barnsly, at Deptford. Henry Fleet, at Ely, in Cambridgeshire, aged 106. Paul Forrester, Esq; D. D. at Oxford. Matthew Bateman, Esq; at Whitechapel. The right hon. the countess of Harwich. The right hon. William lord Blakeney, Knight, companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, &c. &c. Mr. Wood, at Wisbich, and two days after Mrs. Wood, his relict, sicken'd and dy'd almost suddenly. The rev. Mr. Robert Long, at Bury St. Edmunds. The wife of Samuel Hornsey, king at arms. The rev. Mr. William Joy, of Milton, Wilts, and Mr. Canning, a farmer, in the same parish, who had acquired 15,000*l.* in a few years, with a fair character. Thom's Newnham, Esq; at Winchester. Mr. William Sadler, in Fell-Street. Mrs. White, many years a milliner in Holbourn. William Edwards, Esq; an Italian merchant. Richard Frankland, Esq; at Bath. Mr. Cummings, a wealthy farmer, at Croydon, in his way to London. Thomas Salter, Esq; senior, clerk to his majesty's board of Green-cloth. Sir John Fielder, of Brompton. Mr. Newell, at Clerkenwell. John Thormond, Esq; at St. Mary le Bone. M. Belidor, at Paris. Mrs. Perkins, in Duke-Street, very rich. The hon. James Leslie, at Clapton. William Probyn, Esq; at Newland in Gloucestershire. Mr. William Everard, at his majesty's victualling office. Robert Price, Esq; of Foxley in Herefordshire, at Bath. Mr. Dormer Fynes jeweller, in Lombard-street. Mr. Baskerville at Hamstead. James Hopkins, Esq; at Knightbridge. The rev. Mr. Williams, a dissenting minister at Coventry. James Moulton, Esq;

at Croydon. Samuel Eyre, Esq, at ACon. Her grace the dutchess dowager of Marlborough, mother to the present duke, at her seat at Langley near Windsor. John Mason, Esq; in Mortimer-street. Mr. Bowden, apothecary at Old Palace-yard. The rev. Francis Secly, rector of Catby in Essex. John Bulman of Shipwash, Esq; Capt. Jacob Gregory of the royal regiment of artillery. The rev. Mr. Ford, rector of Dunsmore, Gloucestershire. The rev. doctor Randolph at Oxford. Mrs. Wharton, niece to the present duke of Argyle. Mr. Samuel, Plantation merchant at Deptford. Mr. James Weller, jeweller in Bone-street. The wife of the rev. Mr. ——— Ellison aged eighty. Mrs. Sarah Wybourne, of Fleet-Street. Mr. Morrison, Merchant, in the Park, Southwark. Mr. William Marshall, in Smithfield. Mr. Hatfield, haberdasher, in Newgate-Street. Andrew Highstreet, Esq; at Richmond. Mr. John Gregory, musician in ordinary to his majesty. William Bamford, Esq; of Bamford. William Brogden, Esq; in St. James's-Street. Mr. William Knowlton, at Barnet, aged 81. Anne Waite, aged 106, in St. Clement's alms-house. Mr. Solomon Margas, junior, in Buckler's-Bury. The rev. Dr. Philip Bearcroft, master of the Charter-house, secretary to the society for propagating the Gospel, &c. Mrs. Bellamy, sister of the late William Bellamy, Esq; at Clapham. The hon. Kenneth Mac Kenzie, commonly called lord Fortrose, in Grosvenor Street. Mr. Tivotoe, junior, in Angel-Court, Throgmorton-Street. Mr. Murray, a Shoemaker, on Saffron-Hill, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, as he was taking measure of a customer. David Eagle, aged upwards of 80 years, who has lived above 30 years by begging about the streets of this city, and for the last seven years lodged in Bread-street, and paid six pence a night for his lodging, but never suffered any body to go into his room, either to clean it, or make his bed, nor suffered a clean pair of sheets to be laid on the bed, since the first night he lodged there. On searching the cloaths he wore every day, they found 25*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* and are in expectation of finding more concealed in the room.

* * The authors of the COURT MAGAZINE, acknowledge their obligations to several worthy and ingenious gentlemen of both Universities and elsewhere, and will insert their pieces as soon as possible; and they return their best thanks to the authors of several hints, for the farther improvement of their plan.



Engraved for the Court Magazine



H. Drankor sculp

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.